THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,277—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BARNCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
11th March	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10618
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7386	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10869	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 745 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 960

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Mar. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	G. Figari	16th April 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, saildships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
a Umsinga	4,500	21st March 1911.

Fare Rs. 375.

a will not take passengers for Havre.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 9th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 10th March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171*	Mon. 13th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 9th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 13th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	24th Mar. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	21st April "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER3 SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. 1911
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th " "
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	899
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by E. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ..... Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama,	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON;	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA;	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Chiangchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MARCKS & CO.; LTD.,

BOMBAY.

DESIGNERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
HIGH CLASS SILVER PLATE.

CASKETS,
VIEW ALBUMS,
SPORTING SHIELDS, MEDALS,
POLO AND FOOTBALL CUPS
AND GENERAL "PRESENTATION" PLATE.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS SUBMITTED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE SUPERFINE
BRITISH QUALITY
OF

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES REMAINS UNIMPAIRED,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THE

PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DROP IN THE PRICE OF RAW RUBBER.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

Tyre Manufacturers
to
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND.

150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars

APPLY TO:—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR-GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

'ENERGICAL SYRUP.'

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th March, 1911.

GENTLEMEN who have not received CENSUS SCHEDULES will kindly obtain them from the nearest Health Department Ward Office or from the Municipal Head Office.

NOTICE.

WE have, THIS DAY, authorised Mr. GEORGE EDWARD DOWNES LANGLEY TO SIGN, per procuration the name of our firm as Agents of The Textile manufacturing Co., Ltd., also as Agents of The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and for our general business wherever it is necessary to sign our name.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.
Bombay, 8th March, 1911.

NOTICE.

MR. WILFRED KENYON BATTEY having LEFT OUR SERVICE, his Power of Attorney is, THIS DAY, CANCELLED.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LTD.
6th March, 1911.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1911, at 6 p. m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. Bro the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1-45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-48
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

EIGHT bicycles with many spare parts, one four-wheeled pony cart, other carriages and ponies in addition to those already advertised, and six old but serviceable motor-cars as per description in margin, the property of the Junagadh State, will be sold by Public Auction at Junagadh at noon on the 12th inst.

(1) Minerva Car (Large).	Four cylinders, 24 horse power.	
(2) Vino Car.	Double cylinder, 12 horse power.	
(3) Steam Car White Wiesse.	Three cylinders, but tyres and tubes old, 10 horse power.	
(4) Old Mobile Car.	Single cylinder, tyres and tubes defective 6 horse power, machinery requires repairs.	
(5) Darracq Car.	Double cylinder, tubes and tyres old 12 horse power.	
(6) Minerva Car (Small).	Single cylinder, tyres and tubes defective, 4 horse power, machinery requires repairs.	

All the above are in order and will be open to inspection at the motor house at Junagadh from the 7th instant onwards.

(Sd.) H. D. RENDALL,
Administrator, Junagadh.
Junagadh, 2nd March, 1911.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year, will start on THURSDAY, 30th March.

Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 20th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on THURSDAY, 23rd March, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental teams are requested to let the undersigned know the names of the Players before March 15th, in order that arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.

Rules, 1910-1911.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay, 16th February, 1911.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chow-chats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

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YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of BUILDINGS, in Babula Tank Road, the property of S. R. Bomanji, Esq.

Specifications, schedules of Prices, and all other particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at his Office, 28, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST., C. E.,
Architect.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEHANGIR MANECKJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Churney Road without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement including the ½ of each of the sweeper's passage, on the North and South sides thereof and the whole of the sweeper's passage at the rear thereof 313 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the vendor, but by an agreement dated the 28th February, 1911, contracted to be sold to Esmail Dada Devraj, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the vendor but now belonging to Shree Jivanlalji Valabhlalji Maharaj, on or towards the East by the said Churney Road and on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 2628, A / 9642, 2 &c., New No.——Old Survey No. 841, and New Survey No.——and assessed by the Collector of 7384, Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1893, (B), and Street No. 1 B, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE—MATHERAN.

THE property of A. K. OLIVER, Esqr., MOUNT ERIC. The House is well furnished, and can be seen up to the 9th of March.

For particulars apply to—
F. D. STRANACK, Esqr.,
Bank of Burmah,
or to A. K. OLIVER, Esqr., Matheran.

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BRANCHES:
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Australia's best Horsemen headed by
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A MAGNIFICENT COLORED PICTURE
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POPULAR PRICES.

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DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND:—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and every night, at 9-30.

FRIDAY, 10th March,
The RINK will be CLOSED by order of the Census Authorities.

TUESDAY, 14th March,
MORNING SESSION, from 9 to 11
With the Band being Bank Holiday.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF EXCITEMENT.
SPORTS AND A STEEPLECHASE
Horses will be kindly lent by a local club, as the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
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MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS ONLY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.
"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

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Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
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A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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CAN any Lady recommend a good Goanese or Madrassi AYAH WANTED immediately for two Children. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Surat.

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BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.),
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BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PATTAK WADI, NOW KNOWN AS JAGGONATH SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAON.

Under instructions from Mr. Govindjee Bhanjee, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anandibai, widow of Keshrinath Pandurang Warde, under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee, in the Indentures of mortgage, dated 28th November, 1907, and further charge dated 28th April, 1910, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure, according to Collection Bills, situate at Pattak Wadi, now known as Jaggonath Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 583 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 299, New No. 2030, Old Survey No. 536, and New Survey No. 7815 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 923 and 924, Street Nos. 1 and 2 Sadashiv Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Hirobai, widow of Arjoon Madhovjee, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonjee Meerjeebhoy Cooper, and on or toward the East by Jaggonath Sadashiv Street, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandurang Bapoo Warde.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glasswares and crockeryware, best platedware, set of dining table and chairs, mirrored back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome chiffoniers and Corner Cabinets, Marble, and tiled topped tables and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, hat and bookstands, etc., the property of Brigadier-Major Captain C. F. Dobbs and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1911, at 2-30 p.m, (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweeping, iron wood and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th March, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Kamatipura, Seventh Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney to the Mortgagees Sha Veljee Ratansi and Pasoo Survan, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Parvatibai, widow of Purshotam Shamjee Mody, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th day of September, 1906, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 7th Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 39 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4036, New No. 10,684, Old Survey No. 3650, and New Survey No. 6279, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 1606, and Street No. 65, and bounded on the east by the property of Anundrao Kanojee Vanjari, on the west by the house of Narsoo Gaiboo, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Kamatipura 7th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the Mortgagees, at his office at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 8th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OLD CHINA, OLD EMBROIDERY, PRECIOUS JADE AND CRYSTAL FIGURES, CARVINGS, OLD SATSUMA, PEKIN CLOISONNE, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th day of March 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, 21 Meadows Street, at 2-45 p. m. (S. T.), a collection of old Chinese curiosities and old China consisting of:—Valuable old Chinese porcelain, old Tibetan Cloisonne rare old embroidered Imperial coats, temple, dados, jackets, skirts, valuable Jade carvings and figures, including one precious crystal vase, engraved and ring hanging from handles, a crystal figure of goats, ivory carved and engraved table screens, old satsuma vases, bronze vases and several other old and rare precious articles.

Goods are on view.

SALE OF METAL, SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES OF THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE WATCH & Co,

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T), the following list:—

By order of Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Mrs M. Fetterie Noppen the owner of the Reliance Watch Co.—

72 Silver richly embossed lever watches, by the Reliance Watches Co
72 nickel open face keyless watches
8 Bell watches level
6 large size calendar and moon watches
36 oxidysed fancy watches
9 gun metal lever watches
15 silver 1-2 Hunter keyless watches
36 silver full Hunter keyless watches
1 motor-car case for watch
1 gilt clock in plush case
1 wooden canteen Mahogany case
1 box hair springs
2 boxes spare dials
765 watch cases
18 silver watches
6 16 K gold watches
5 metal watches
4 16 K gold watches
3 9 K gold watches
1 repeater
24 metal watches
12 silver watches
1 18 K gold repeater
2 9 K gold watches
2 16 K gold watches
30 assorted watches
Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1911.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery, Presentation articles, clocks, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises at 189 Hornby Road, occupied by Messrs. Kanjy and Co., on account of owner retiring and leaving the country the remaining valuable stock-in-trade consisting of gold, silver and metal watches, jewellery presentation articles, clocks, time-pieces, music boxes, real rolled-gold watch-chains, pendants, pencils, charms, studs and sleeve buttons, tie pins, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes and qualities together with furniture and fittings, show cases, cupboards, safes, &c. The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab pony, 14-1, 6 years, goes well in harness.
1 bay waler gelding "Naples," aged 14 2-3, goes well in harness.
By order of Messrs. Cox and Co., and account and risk of the concerned.—
1 two cylinder 8-10 H. P. fine seated All day and Union motor-car, Battery ignition complete with cape-cart wood, wind screen lamps, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khat

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6.] [BOMBAY, March 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 1-8	1-16	
do. Rates ...	97 3-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16	un	chgd
Silver in London ...	24 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' fiance...	24 3-8		1-8
Silver in New York ...	52 5-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-29	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4-83 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2 p.c. since		
do. Short London Bills	16th	inst,	
3 months' sight ..	2 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-4	un	chgd
Current day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	3-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by India selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £25,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Fair demand.	Steady.
Futures	...	Easier.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		500
Imports	...	2,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·64—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 3-4 unch.d

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·35 —05	7·35 —06	7·33 —05	7·34 —05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·32 —05	7·28 —06	6·75 —06	6·62 —05	6·56 —05

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	13,000
Receipts at ,, Last year ...	12,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000
Exports to Continent ...	3,000
Spot Cotton— ...	14·20—20
Futures—Month of May 14-13—21	Declined on longs unloading and on Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of July 13·99—14	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar ...	14-12—23
Do, ,, May ...	14-19—20
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Dull.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...	34 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Red Karachi ...	33 3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ...	3,480,000
SOUTH AMERICAN.	
Barlo Santa Fe-62lbs. ...	32 3-4—1-8
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Sellers.—Dull.	
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian ...	33 3-4 3-4
Do. Months—March.-April.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Bombay Gujrat, per 416 lbr, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	45 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Bombay Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...	47 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Bombay Cawnpore ...	40 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	

RAPESEED—

Japan, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...	72 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Exports of Linseed—Quiet.	
Black Seed Argentine (La Plata) ...	68 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nearest.—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Good Ordinary New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	12 1-4 unchgd

INDIA RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	6 9 1-2—Value.—Flat.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£66 3-4
Yellow Metal ...	d 6
Standard Copper 3 M B ...	£54 5-16

FREIGHT—

Quotations :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...	9

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...	12-9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 10 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	Mar.-April.
Tone—Unchanged.	
German Beet-root 88 o/o	9 9 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	April.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
A B & Similar Crystals C & F India	13-9—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	March.
Tone—Firm.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged.	
General Tone—Quiet. No demand.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING] [7TH March, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
Cases Rs	3,000	Jeddah	O Heerjee
Bundles Rs ...	10,000	Linga	National Bank
Parcel Silver..	11	London	Hongkong Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th and 5th March 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	57	68,071
B B and C I Railway ...	79	92,510

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steadier at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Private bills continue scarce, and there are few buyers at 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-32d. May
Do. France	171
Do. Marks	138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	131 1 4
Shanghai ,,	176 1-4
Japan ,,	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and the settlement, and owing to better advices from Calcutta rates improved during the day, and close 3-16 higher as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement ...	...	,, 96 4 0

BULLION :—

In London yesterday Bar Silver closed 1-16 lower for ready and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 24 1-4 and 24 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 lower at 52 5-8. The local market opened at 60 15-16 ex duty for ready and has improved during the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...		,, 61 3 0
,, 1st settlement ...		,, 61 6 0
,, 2nd settlement ...		,, 61 12 0

COTTON.

A sharp decline was advised in the telegrams to hand this morning from America. The local market opened easier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 343-44, but during the morning the rate advanced to Rs. 349. An export house was offering to sell fine Broach March at Rs. 355, but business was not reported. At Colaba the market was quiet but steady with little doing in contracts. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton was easier and prices were Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower, but the reduction brought little or no improvement in the enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...353	April
Fine M G Broach	...356	March
Good M G Broach	...345	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	...352	,,
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...349	,,
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...340	,,
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...335	,,
Fine M G Amraoti	...335	,,
Fine M G Muttia	...322	,,
F G M G Khandeish	...307	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	...324	,,
Fine M G Bengals	...311	,,
F G H G Bengals	...290	,,
Good Westerns H G	...343	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...352	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	21,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·30 —5	7·30 —5	7·31 —5	7·30 —4

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·27 —5	7·01 —4	6·73 —2	6·59 —3	6·53 —3

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 12 5 0 B. T.
April-May ...	...	,, 12 13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7 4 0 B. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	,,	6 7 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gunerat ...	,,	7 14 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is steadier with a better enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	52 0 0
Mimbara	... ,,	53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... ,,	56 8 0
Red Jubbulpore	... ,,	49 8 0
Black Kutni	... ,,	45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 12 0 B. T.
April-May	... Rs.	10 12 0 ,,

CASTORSEED :—

Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready and forward	... Rs.	36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Bold Grain	... Rs.	45 8 0
Small	... Rs.	44 8 0

WHEAT :—

Dull.

We quote :—

White Bangla Feb.-Mar.	Rs.	4 10 0 B. T.
White Delhi Mar.-Apl.	,,	4 14 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,587 1-2
Bank of Burma	134
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	70 1-2
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David	368 3-4
Manockji Petit	2,630

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	121
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference,,	163
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,110
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	487 1-2

2 DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	10,211 bales
Wheat ...	...	14,297 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	51,703 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	5,714 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	4,087 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	129 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	3,339 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	12,649 ,,
Rice ...	...	6,684 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	4,605 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	28,229 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	2,846 ,,
Jowar ...	...	1,534 ,,
Maize ...	...	2,778 ,,

Mr. Napier Denison, of the British Columbian Meteorological Department, announces that as a result of investigation it has been found that 48 per cent of the colliery disasters reported in North America have occurred a few hours before or a few hours after earthquakes.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has, by a majority of 10,000 votes, resolved that its members must not use their own bicycles during working hours as it is feared that unless the practice is checked it will become incumbent upon the men to provide bicycles in addition to their ordinary kits of tools.

HINDOO
AND
SMALL HINDOO PENS.

WRITERS in India have a particular liking for the Hindoo Pen. It is the national pen of India. Its easy flexible action and oblique points, fine, medium and broad, give conciseness and character to the writing. These pens are extensively used in Government offices and their superfine quality and durability make them inexpensive.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

To be obtained from Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., at all their Branches.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—18 bales wool and 11 bales goat hair, B. M. Kooka, 121 bales wool and 63 bales goat hair W. and A. Graham ; 70 bales wool Jadowjee Karra; 126 bales wool R. Khimji; 102 bales wool, N. Khalaw; 56 bales wool and 12 bales goat hair, E. Dosa and Co; 47 cwts oil cake the New Mofussil Co; 100 cwts cows' horns, 6 cwts animal hoofs, E. C. Nanji; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 25 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 30 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales wool, M. Ratanai and Co; 34 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

Ness s—503 cwts myrabollams, 3,003 cwts cottonseed K. Kessowji and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,400 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros ; 200 cwts gum, R. Damji and Co.

Persiana s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—29 bales skins, R. M. Kooka; 2 cases opium, P. and O. Co; 15 cases fishmaw; E. Mahomed; 41 cases hides, H. N. and H. Esna ; 26 cases hides, H. O. and O. Moosa ; 131 cwts turmeric, R. Jivandas; 15 bales skins, M. J. Joomabhoy; 8 bales skins, 2 bales hide, V. Esmail; 11 bales skins, H. A. Omer; 2 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 4 bales skins and 2 bales hides, R Molloobhoy ; 7 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery ; 36 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 30 bales skins and 18 bales calf hide, W and A Graham.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—50 bales hemp M Nathubhoy and Co ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—50 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—264 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Grangewood s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.
Massilia s—25 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.
Rotenfels s—6 bales drugs, Lawrence and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Galavale s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,014 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 110 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji ; 3,060 cwts linseed, N Lalubhoy ; 16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Clematis s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 16,500 cwts castorseed, and 10,398 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 3,024 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Magonlal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—875 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, C Perej and Co ; 40 cwts dry ginger, and 7 cwts boss wax, M A Keyam ; 156 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.
Lamington s—110 bales cotton, Manockji Jethabhoy and Co ; 2,000 cwt, poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 6 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—60 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp H Govindji 100 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co.
Quantock s—4,024 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Persiana s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, D Nanji and Co.
Rosslyn s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseeds, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—1,055 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR NAPLES.

Balduino s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, and 10,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rottenfels s—8 casks skins, Cox Shipping Agency.

FOR GOTTENBURG.

Rinaldo s—310 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GHENT

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Balduino s—905 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, and 1,001 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blaschech and Co.
Khosrao s—337 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—71 cases opium P and O Co ; 33 cwts fennelseed, 112 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy ; 10 bales twist, S Dossabhoy.
Bengo Maru s—11 cases goldstone, Kawasji Sorabji and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1,600 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.
Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Bhimji Jairaj and Co ; 32 cwts gum, 13 cwts poppyseed, N M A Poonawalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—408 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha, 150 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 406 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR MALMOE.

Rinaldo s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—100 bales, cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 600 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Rifle Club results of Matches 13-16 and Miniature Matches 7 and 8 for the month of February :—

Match XIII.—800 yards H P S 35 Cyclist Collyer R Score 34-2-36 silver spoon.
Match XIV.—200 yards "Wantage" H P S 20 Sergt-Major A A Wale 17 5-22 silver spoon.
Match IV.—700 yards H P S 35 Lieut C M Ward score 35-4-29 silver spoon.
Match XVI.—400 yards "Fallin Plates" H P S 40 Sergt-Major A A Wale, 35-4-29 silver spoon Vol. H P T 25-2-27 silver spoon.
Bulls eye aggregate championship.—Cr Sergt P R Soundy, score 245 points, wins silver medal Lieut C M Ward, score 239 points, Corps M Gindell, score 227 points.

Miniature Matches.

Match VII.—"Roberts No I" H P S 100 Cyclist G Collyer, score 98 silver spoon.
Match VIII.—"Figure III breakable" H P S 50 Cr Sergt Intr A Kearsey, score 45 and 46 silver spoon.

INDIAN VOL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the final results of matches 7 and 8,

Match VII.—1000 yards Gr Sergt F Gidney, B Vr 30 to 2 Rs 5.
Match VIII.—50 yards Figure Targets Vol H P T Lattey, B V R 34 2 36 Rs 5. Corpl M Gindell, B V R 35 2 35 Rs 3.

Local Result matches 9 and 10.

Match IX.—900 yards—Corpl M Gindell. B V R 33 Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P 31 Vol H P T Lattey, B V R 30 Lieut C M Ward B V R 30.
Match X.—300 yards Lieut C M Ward, B V R 34 Sergt A S Alcock, G I P 33, Corpl M Gindell, B V R 33 Cr Sergt F Gidney, B V R 33.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

STRAND JONES—February 13, at Lahore, the wife of Rev J Strand Jones, Assistant Chaplain, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-13 p. m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Elective Trustee of the Port, last day, 10-30 a. m. to 4 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, Our star film "Robert the Silent."
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Affari dipendenti su molti raramente riescono" ["Affairs that depend upon many rarely succeed"].—Italian Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Hymalaya," with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, which left Aden at 9 p.m., on Monday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 7 p.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 2-39 p.m.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following property lies at the Head Police Office awaiting claims :—Silver and brass lotas, handkerchief, spanner, bottles of Frezo tablets, cycles, belt and cash, American Note, necklace, folding fans, portion of gold earring, hats, bottle of hair restorer, charcoal, chair and key, umbrellas and sticks, driver's badge, bangle, lead bottle labels, billiard balls, and woollen coat.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February 1911, was 2,579, the daily average being 92. New admissions 677, Parsis 230, Hindoos 1,449, Mahomedans 692, Christians 208. Sixty-eight children were vaccinated during the month.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening:—

March.....The Children of the Regiment.....	Fucik
Valse .....Jeunesse Doree.....	Waldteufel
Selection.....Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni
Song .. ....The City of Light	Adams
Valse .....The Vagabonds	Carotte
Paraphrase...The Lighthouse Light ...	Miller
Selection ...The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Sketch .....The Hasking Bee	Thurban

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March.....	Edina ..... Hume
Valse	Gipsy Life ..... Raymond
Fantasie Espagnole.	Dolores ..... Metra
Selection	The Merry Widow .. Lehar
Song	Land of Hope & Glory Elgar
Selection	The Shop Girl ..... Caryll
Cake Walk	Mr. Hicks of New York..... Hume

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. J.S. McNeill, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March of the Peers Iolanthe	Sir A. Sullivan
Overture .....Hungarian ...	Keler Bela
a. Pfeif Lied.....	Fruhlingsluft ..... Strauss
b. Tubuphone Solo La Juana	Howgill
Selection	The Toreador ..... Caryll
Op. 264 A	Standchen ..... Czibulka
Selection	Veronique ..... Messager
Valse	Belle Amie ..... Meissler

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr, G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Hansraj Kahanji, a Hindu, aged 22. It appeared from evidence that the deceased was a dealer in wooden boxes and lived in Khalasee Moholla, He was in debt and not able to pay his rent. The rent-collector called for the rent of his room on Monday morning and was asked to call in the evening, At 6 p.m. when the rent collector called again he found the door of the deceased's room closed but not fastened. After having knocked in vain at the door for some time he pushed open the door, when he found the deceased lying dead on the floor. A cup, smelling of opium, was lying near the body. The police were informed and the body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue, where post mortem examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE FIRST SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE MAHOMEDAN STUDENTS OF ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—This Social Gathering of the Mahomedan Students was held last Saturday at Noor-Baug, a large number of students and ex-students being present. Among the ex-students were Mr. Hadi C. Tyabji, Mr. B. K. Kutkete J. P. and others. Rev. Father Dreckman, Sierp, Degen, Han, Hegglin, Allinger, Stiechen, Vaeth, and Professors Abbas and Swares also graced the gathering. On the proposal of Mr. Ketkete Mr. Hadi took the chair. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the Hon. Secretary of the Managing Committee briefly welcomed the assembly. The President then gave a speech, dwelling on the merits of St. Xavier's College and its Professors. He was indeed very glad to see that the Mahomedan students had assembled together that evening to promote good feelings and brotherly love, and he sincerely hoped that this would be the first of a series of gatherings in years to come. Mr. Jan Mahomed thanked the guests and wished Fr. Dreckman a long, happy and undisturbed rest which he so well deserved. The Rev. Father Degen then addressed the gathering thanking the students for their invitation, and said he was sure that Fathers Dreckman and Sierp were equally delighted as himself at finding the spirit of unity to such a praiseworthy extent among the Mahomedan students. Mr. A. M. Moulvi then proposed a vote of thanks to the President. The gathering dispersed with three cheers by Fr. Degen for the Mahomedan Students which was re-echoed by three more cheers by Mr. Rahimtoola for St. Xavier's College and the Rev. Fathers.

EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust offices, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Government asking for the resumption of a plot of land on the "C" estate of the Trust for the purposes of the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The Board resolved that Government should be informed that they had no objection to the site being resumed by the Government.

After transacting business of a formal nature the meeting was adjourned.

The sale of Captain Douglas's Cruikshank's collection closed in mail week at Messrs. Sotheby's, London, when the 470 "lots" of caricatures were offered to a single bid and taken by Mr. Maggs for £800. A total of nearly £5,000 was realised by the whole collection.

The Australian pavilion in connection with the forthcoming Festival of Empire has been completed at the private expense of the Earl of Plymouth, but as Australia has not agreed to take part in the Festival, the pavilion remains empty.

BOMBAY. HIGH COURT.

THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman began the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Peerbhoy, Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate, praying for a declaration that whether or no the indenture of January, 1886, and the trustee therein, contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein ; also, that if the indentures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in plaint referred to might be aided by the Court, and the provisions of the deed might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture, and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subjected to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, appeared for the plaintiff ; for the first four trustees appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. H. Vakeel ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai were for the seventh defendant ; the eighth defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla were for the eleventh and twelvth defendants ; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Koyaji were for the ninth and tenth defendants. Mr. Sayani and Mr. Tyebji were for the thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth defendants. Mr. Sayani appeared with Mr. Jafferbhoy for defendants Nos. 14 to 16.

Mr. Bahadurji having concluded his address, Mr. Inverarity replied on behalf of the plaintiff. Counsel intimated that he wished to call rebutting evidence. He had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

MISFEASANCE APPEAL DISMISSED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, the appeal of Gordhandass Khatao against an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod in the Lakhmidass Mills, misfeasance matter was called on.

Mr. Raikes with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes appeared for the appellant ; Mr. Weldon with Mr. Jinnah was for the liquidator of the mills.

Before the appeal could be heard, Mr. Weldon raised a preliminary point that for want of notice, their Lordships were forbidden from hearing the appeal.

Mr. Raikes argued that ample notice was given to the parties and that Section 169 of the Company's act was to be construed strictly. He also contended that this appeal could be heard under Section 15 of the Letters Patent.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, said that they saw no reason to differ from the conclusion they had arrived at the day before that the sending of the memorandum of appeal was not a notice contemplated by section 169 of the Company's Act. Then it was said that Section 169 was an enabling section and it did not restrict the rights of appeal given by clause 15 of the Letters Patent. Section 169, their Lordships remarked, in no way derogated from that provision but directed that in cases of winding up, the appeal should not be heard unless notice was given in a certain manner. This was an appeal from an order in a matter of winding up and their Lordships, therefore, held that they were unable to hear this appeal.

After hearing the arguments on costs, their Lordship said that under the circumstances of this appeal, the fairest order to make was that each party should bear their own costs.

POLICE COURTS.

THREATENING LETTERS.

Arrest of a Brahmin.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged one Janardhan Thatte, a Chitpawan Brahmin, with writing anonymous letters of threat to the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. J. A. Guider, C. I. E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on the 16th March last, and thereby committing an offence under Section 507 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted.

The facts as alleged against the accused, are that he wrote these letters to the two Judges and Mr. Guider, while the first Nasik Murder case was being tried before a Special Tribunal of the High Court of which the two Judges were two of the members. The Judges handed over the letters which they had received to Mr. Vincent for inquiry. At the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the accused with three others was tired in a postal fraud case and during the inquiries in that case the police found that the accused was concerned in an alleged attempt to wreck a train at Khandwa. The police further found that the anonymous letters were in the handwriting of the accused.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he received the letter shown to him on the 16th March, while the first Nasik Murder case was being tried. He handed over the letter which was in English, to Mr. Vincent for inquiry.

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott and Mr. Guider gave similar evidence.

Bapu Khanderao Joshi, Assistant Manager, Gogate and Co., stationers, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he knew the accused, who had been in the employ of Gogate and Co., for ten months as correspondence clerk and book-keeper. The envelopes and letters shown to him were in the handwriting of the accused. Envelopes like those shown to him were kept in the firm.

Vinayakrao Limaye, partner in the firm of Gogate and Co., examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that recently his office was searched by the police, who took possession of several books and documents in the handwriting of the accused. The contents of the letters and the envelopes were in the handwriting of the accused.

On the hearing being resumed in the afternoon, the accused asked his Worship, if he intended to try the case himself or commit it to the Sessions.

His Worship said he intended to try the case himself.

The accused cross-examined the last witness as regarded his handwriting.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Deo Balduino 2,584 tons, Captain D Maganzini, arrived here on Monday evening with a general cargo and passengers, from Genoa, which port she left on February 17.

The steamer Quelos, 4,942 tons, Captain W T Stewart, arrived here with a general cargo from Rangoon leaving that port on February 16.

The German Cruiser Seeadler, 417 tons, Captain Von Lessel left here yesterday for Aden.

The B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain T B H Whytehead, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and horses and 7 cabin and 66 deck passengers from Bushire which port she left on February 22.

The steamer Ness, 1,932 tons, Captain W S Wickmann, left here yesterday for Liverpool with general cargo.

The steamer Rosslyn, 2,395 tons, Captain J M Fishley, will leave here to-day with a general cargo for Dunkirk, &c.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt J D Dick R N ... Royal Navy
H M S Bonaventure ... Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ... Comdr J Harvey R N ... Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ... Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ... Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Seeadler ... Capt V Lessal ... German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 7.

Banca ... 3794 Collyer ... P & O Co
Bulimba ... 1907 Butler ... M Mackenzie & Co
E S Embiricos ... Embiricos ... T Morrison
Gyfferic ... 2558 Williams ... E Tajbhoy
Indiana ... 2503 Parker ... W & A Graham & Co
Lowther Ranger ... 2468 Blance ... W & A Graham & Co
Najimi ... 2522 Pigot ... B & P S N & Co
Pentakota ... 2209 Cole ... M Mackenzie & Co
Persia ... 4198 Haughton ... London ... 21-3 P & O Co
Pearlmoor ... 2576 ... Antwerp &c ... J Mackintosh & Co
Sultan ... 2701 Faniyis ... A Strandes & Co
Salt ... 502 Baldwin ... B & P S N Co
Shirley ... 2192 Stone ... M M & Co
Salsette ... 2391 Lewellin ... Aden ... 13-3 ... P & O Co
Tullochmoor ... 2251 Johnstone ... T M & Co
Warora ... 2564 Maude ... N F ... M M & Co
Waitemata ... 3459 ... Vent

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Athens ... Knout 3571 ... Karachi ... 8-3 K Nixon and Co
2 Massilia ... 3250 Thomson ... Liverpool ... 16-3 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino ... 2584 Maganzini ... Genoa ... 15-3 Rubattino Line
5 Persiana ... 2616 Garrett ... Dunkirk ... 11-3 T Morrison & Co
6 Shimla ... 3400 Cunningham ... Karachi ... 8-3 M M & Co
7 Quantock ... 2776 Johnstone ... Hull ... 11-3 W & A Graham & Co
8 Bohemia ... 2345 Gillhuber ... Trieste ... 16-3 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Rinaldo ... 2770 Pickering ... Hull ... 10-3 J Finlay and Co Ld
13 Egypt ... 4178 Summers ... London ... 11-3 P & O Co
14 Kasara ... 504 Manley ... Busreh ... 9-3 ... M M & Co
15 Rosslyn ... 2395 Fishby ... Dunkirk ... 8-3 W & A Graham & Co
16 Lamington ... 2283 McPhail ... Dunkirk ... 16-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—March 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bingo Maru	3873	Pearson	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
B Ness	1902	Wickman	Liverpool	7-3	W & AG & Co
C & R Rotenfels	3590	Freedon	Hamburg	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clematis	2329	Robinson	Antwerp	18-3	J Mackintosh & Co
F Clan Macinnes	2430	Maclean	Cochin	11-3	J Finlay & Co Ld
G Islami	1605	Green	R S Ports	10-3	B & P S N Co
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	23-3	B & P S N Co
M Oceana	3507	Andrews	Calcutta	9-3	O S N Co
N Galavale	2141	Scarf	Antwerp	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
O Dagmar	1963	Hutsman	Liverpool	10-3	W & A Graham and Co
P Grangewood	2193	Hatswell	New York	8-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Courland ... 760 Ebrahim ... Gulf Port 9-3 ... Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati ... 699 ... Fokera ... Repairing ... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani ... 552 Hossein ... Bunagar ... 8-3 ... Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi ... 547 Ahmed ... Karachi ... 7-3 ... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Delhi ... 4783 Bradshaw ... Shanghai ... 15-3 ... P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	D'o Balduino	Maganzini	Genoa, Feb 17
7	Quilca	Stewart	Rangoon, Feb 16
	Goalpara	Whytehead	Bushire, Feb 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	City of Athens	Knaut	Liverpool via Karachi
	Seeadler (German Cruiser)	Lessil	Aden
	Ness	Weekmann	Liverpool

The steamer Rosslyn, Fishley for Dunkirk obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—

Steamer Deo Balduino for Genoa etc.
" Sundown for Dunkirk etc
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived at London on the evening of the 5th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left Marseilles on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Eastern Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th March, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	11	25 a.m.	3	26
Suez	7	13	35	1	24

NOTICES.

Cable Asab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz. (23-11-10).

Messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire" they will be forwarded by post from Bushire every Wednesday. Messages should reach Bushire not later than 4 p.m. (Standard) on Tuesday. (5-2-11).

Cable Madagascar Reunion and Reunion Mauritius interrupted. (21-2-11)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Amara. (6-5-11)

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AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.S.I., LL.D., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case,
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1911.

SOME AUSTRALIAN EXPERIMENTS.

A few years ago Lord Curzon vetoed the proposals of a well-known American Trust to take a hand in the Burma oil trade, and the "Gazette of India" of the period contained some interesting correspondence revealing the reasons for this decision. The other day it was announced that the gigantic Steel Trust was extending its operations to India, and it will be profitable to observe if they come into collision with the great Swadeshi industry now developing in the Central Provinces and whether the latter will need a protective tariff for its assistance. But these colossal business concerns are exploiting other parts of the British Empire as the other day a cablegram told us of the apprehensions caused in Australia by the appearance of representatives of the American Meat Trust in the Commonwealth and of the drastic measures which the Labourite Government intended taking to exclude the methods of the United States from the White Continent. These will certainly be complete and effectual as the Southern Cross democrats have axes of their own to grind and want no adventitious assistance from the States in the process. When one remembers the trend of recent legislation in the Federal Parliament is not surprising that the appearance of the Americans produced an immediate declaration of Commercial War—though their Armada was acclaimed and feted a couple of years ago—as the new socialism symbolised by the Caucus has decided that trusts and combines of all kinds are dangerous to proletariat interests. They are, therefore, to be expunged from the domestic economy of Australia by the simple process of absorption by the State, and if the particular measure dealing with them receives the electoral approval presently, we shall witness the novel and unorthodox spectacle of a Government running a number of industries with funds provided by its taxpayers. The law as passed by the two Federal Houses authorises the nationalising of any pursuit whose operations are carried on under conditions calculated to affect popular interests and prices, and the absorption by the State of all such objectionable concerns on payment of compensation. This is, briefly, the ideal of the Caucus for establishing a permanent standard of prices and for the production of a social arcadia where labour shall be King, and State agencies shall supersede private enterprise, and as it is proposed to apply the principles to every form of railways to the manufacture and sale of patent medicines the prospective outlook is quite remarkable, and the bewildered Australians are wondering how this gigantic national emporium is going to be run, and the degree to which the new economic experiment will conflict with the future development of the Commonwealth.

But the local Constitution was framed at a period when these expensive Labourite ideals were not within the pale of practical politics, hence it must be amended for their admission, if this particular measure—which has already received legislative assent—is to become law, one of the provisions in the charter which federated Australia is that any proposed alterations in its clauses must be submitted by means of referenda to the electorate whose decision whether affirmative or negative is final and cannot be controverted by any ambitious Cabinet. This method of gauging public opinion was recently used in connection with two Constitutional questions and is now to be applied to convert the Commonwealth Government into a national provider in addition to its administrative functions. The appeal to the polls is to take place a month hence and so the other day we had a summary of Mr. Fisher's address which is a rejoinder to the Fusionist declaration that something like national bankruptcy will be the result of the scheme for committing all industries to State management, if the electors give the Labourites the majority they confidently anticipate to receive. But the most important point of the Caucus leader's manifesto appears in its concluding sentences, wherein he alludes to the advantages of one central administration with two Houses of Parliament as contrasted with the present situation in Australia. Mr. Fisher has just returned from South Africa, where he attended the proclamation of the Union and was able to visualise the benefits of a more complete fusion than the federation over which he presides. All the local Parliaments in the latest unit of the Empire have been abolished and their Governors replaced by administrators and small advisory councils who are controlled by Mr. Botha's Cabinet, and the people generally are content with the new arrangements, except, perhaps, the Natalians who are apprehensive that the labour question may not be decided on lines conducive to their interests.

Federated Australia has six Governors appointed by the Crown and twelve legislative assemblies, besides the two Houses of its central administration, and it is against the continuance of these methods that the latter portion of Mr. Fisher's pronouncement is directed. It has been suspected for some time past that a Labourite success with the present referenda would usher in further attempts to manipulate the Constitution and the Premier's declaration has converted this probability into a certainty. It remains to be seen how the Australians will regard the prospect of the conversion of the independent Colonies into administrations with the powers of Home Rule and practically at the mercy of the Caucus. Local patriotism is a stronger factor in the situation than party politics and it will be surprising if this openly avowed intention of interfering with much-cherished traditions and State rights does not produce an adverse verdict on the questions under reference and thus upset the Socialist apple-cart. The second experiment for which the mandate of the electors is sought as a preface to revising the charter is the application of the Federal law and the decisions of its High Court to all labour or industrial disputes and the regulation of wage schedules in the six colonies, whose present institutions and independent control will thus be superseded by arrangements over which Caucus influences are paramount and would be exclusively used for the promotion of trades union interests. Capitalists engaged in commerce have not been slow to perceive that this combination of nationalising industries with the adjustment of wages and relations by proletariat ideals means ruin to their occupations, and in more than one colony preparations are going forward for the relinquishment of businesses which cannot be carried on under these conditions. Experts are predicting a general slump in industrial matters as a consequence of the Caucus experiment in economics, as the withdrawal of private capital cannot possibly be met by corresponding grants from the State finances which are already pledged for purposes of sober administration. If the electoral verdict is an affirmative one other sources of taxation will have to be exploited besides the impost upon unimproved estate values, or the Commonwealth will have to add considerably to the national debt by raising money for its new responsibilities. Altogether the situation, present and prospective, is without precedent in the economic history of the nations, and Anglo-Indians who are being invited to trust themselves to the tender mercies of King Demos may well hesitate to do so and perhaps prefer the less exciting associations typified by the British Labourite party and the financial convolutions of Mr. Lloyd George.

REFORM OF THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

The well-known Hindu festival of the Holi will soon be upon us, and has been heralded this year by the inauguration of a very beneficial movement among the Hindu community of this city. The Holi is now known to all people as a season of indecent merriment and boisterous revelry during which Hindus, especially of the lower class indulge in license and dissipation of all sorts. The festival as it is celebrated at present is very degrading to the Hindus and has moreover become quite a nuisance to the neighbouring communities. In its origin this festival, as we have said on former occasions, is connected with the season of spring and celebrates the revival of all nature at the time of the year from the depressing effects of winter. There is merriment because all nature is merry and rejoices as it is midspring and everything appears fresh and green and the sun again begins to give his warmth so welcome after the cold and windy months. But in course of time this merriment and joy degenerated into license of a very objectionable kind and the festival became a regular carnival where very undesirable features predominated. We are very glad to find the attention of several Hindus themselves drawn of late to this character of the festival which they want to reform. They have quite recently formed a Holi Reform Committee which has for its laudable object the reformation of this popular festival They desire to remove all those objectionable features which have brought this festival into discredit and to reduce it to its original purity. The methods that the Committee have adopted are very sensible and will, we have little doubt, be crowned with success in the end. Education and instruction are the fittest instruments of reform in such cases, and we are glad that the Committee has resolved to depend upon them mainly. The Committee propose to give popular lectures to the masses who will be shown the original intention of the founders of the Holi festival in early times and how that intention has been entirely lost sight of in later days and has been perverted. Lecturers are invited from the educated classes to enlighten their ignorant brethren and already several have responded to the appeal and have undertaken to give their services to the Committee. The instruction by lectures is to be supplemented by leaflets and pamphlets, which are to be distributed broadcast among the people. The rising generation will, by such means, be better educated with regard not only to this festival but with several others, and only good will come of it. It would be found particularly hard to bring grown up people to reform their time-honoured practices connected with the Holi. But if school-going children and the younger generation generally are impressed with the objectionable and degrading nature of these practices, they may in time drop them. The Committee will do well to pay greater attention to this part of their work as their efforts in this direction are likely to meet with great response in the future. The Committee have undertaken a task bound up with the welfare of their community and we wish them success in their public-spirited efforts. The indecency and obscenity allowed during the Holi week have proved very demoralising especially to the lower classes and any efforts to grapple with them and eradicate them from among the masses are welcome. Both the Gujarati and the Mahratha sections of the Hindu community in our city have combined for this purpose and their leaders are represented on the Committee, which though at present it has confined its scope to Bombay may see fit to extend its labours to the moffusil also.

LATEST OPINION ON MILITARY AEROPLANES.

The controversy is still proceeding whether the aeroplane can be of actual utility to conflicting armies in war, but in spite of the activity which French military aviators display and the encouragement which they receive from their headquarters, recent evidence tends to discourage the view that the flying machine will ever be capable of valuable service. Sir Alexander Bannerman, the recently appointed chief of the British Corps of Airmen, and therefore a responsible officer who, on such a matter, would offer nothing but a carefully weighed opinion, has lately expressed a view which has caused a great outcry from aviation journals. He considers that the military utility of the aeroplane has not materially advanced since the brothers Wright first demonstrated the possibility of flight. This is a guarded way of saying that the military uses of the aeroplane, that is, special services for which an air-machine is peculiarly adaptable, do not exist. Reconnaissance has, of course, generally been regarded as such service, but Sir Alexander Bannerman reaffirms the view that at the height at which it will be necessary for an aeroplane to fly to be safe from fire when reconnoitring a hostile position, it will be impossible for its inmates to make accurate observation. This, he says, has been indicated by all serious experiments to be the right view, and now apparently his opinion is confirmed not only by experiment but by experience in actual warfare. In the insurrectionary fighting in Mexico several American aviators, so Reuter has already cabled us, have been taking part, but according to the mail reports which are now to hand they have been able to achieve practically nothing. It is stated that the best result which any of them was able to produce was that by one airman, who flying 400 feet above a fortress town was able to see merely that there were sentinels on the ramparts. This man was the only one of four air-scouts who brought back any information at all. On this evidence there certainly seems no reason to quarrel with Sir Alexander's opinion and it apparently is bearing weight at the War Office. A Reuter's message, of a few days ago, mentioned the formation of an air battalion of 190 of all ranks. This number evidently includes not only aviators but mechanics and full repairing staffs, so that compared with the French establishment it is a very modest number. So long as so vital a question appears likely to be solved in a manner adverse to the aeroplane, it is a wise precaution to organise no more than a staff which is sufficient for experimental work. At the same time it is easy to imagine the consternation which has been caused in aviation circles. Commercial value as a means of transport the aeroplane has none, so that if its military service is to be eliminated its functions practically disappear, except to provide adventurous persons with an expensive form of sport.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Sir George and Lady Clarke will, as already announced, visit Matheran at the end of the current month. Their Excellencies will leave Bombay by the Poona mail on the afternoon of the 24th instant, and will put up at "Elphinstone Lodge," the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves. The next day an address will be presented to their Excellencies by the local Municipality and their Excellencies will return to Bombay probably on the 28th.

NEWS from Jellalabad states that His Majesty the Amir has again been suffering from gout.

REUTER states that the P. & O. S. N. Coy's. s. s. "Arabia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant.

PRINCE HENRY REUSS, Imperial German Consul-General, will visit Rajputana before proceeding to Simla, where he arrives about the 10th April.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Association on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, resulted in the re-election of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Kt.

THE following further awards are announced in the United Provinces Exhibition : Gold medals, to Sir John Hewett for photographs of forest sport and to Messrs N. B. Robba and Co. for the best ornate weapon for presentation; also to Sir John Hewett for a collection of skins and trophies, and to the Army and Navy Cooperative Stores, Ltd. Bombay for a sectional bookcase.

A COMMUNIQUE from the Admiralty states that arrangements are being considered for providing, at a charge of 10s. each, seats to view the Coronation processions for naval and marine officers in uniform, on stands to be erected by the Office of Works.

M. MESSING, the new Minister for Colonies in the new French Cabinet, is the same gentleman, who, two or three years ago, being committee reporter of the Budget of the Colonies before the Chamber of Deputies, wrote a very strongly-worded account of the uselessness of France's retaining as Colonies the different French Settlements in India, except Pondicherry and Mahe.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

ONE of the hardest workers in the effort to bring about peace between the athletic and cycling bodies, was E. Voigt of the Manchester A. C. He had much to do with the formation of the Amateur Athlete's Union about a year ago, and on behalf of that body, addressed several requests to the Amateur Athletic Association for arbitration. The National Cyclists Union was willing to submit the dispute to the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice, but the A.A.A. declined, which does not point to much faith in the justice of their cause, particularly as the suggested arbitrator is the president of the A.A.A.

Voigt considers the A.A.A., has shown a want of consideration in ignoring the request of the Amateur Athlete's Union, which now numbers about 2,000 members. As a protest, he declares he will no longer support the recognised governing body, his actual words being : "Believing as I do, that the A.A.A., as at present constituted, is a menace to the progress and well being of the sport I love so well, it is my intention not to compete any more at meetings held solely under A.A.A., laws, but to support with all the energy at my command the National Cycling Union in the fight which the A. A. A. has forced upon it." Voigt adds that he will not support anybody promoting professional running. The newly formed National Athletic Union favours the policy of promoting both amateur and professional athletics, but should the professional side be dropped, many members of the Amateur Athlete's Union would probably go over to the body.

It may be added that Voigt won the Olympic Games 5 miles race, the four miles championship in 1908 and 1909, and is the present one mile champion.

GOOD ALL-ROUNDERS.

P. J. Baker, who is the president of the Cambridge University A.C. accomplished rather a smart all-round performance at the Kings vs. Trinity College sports a few days ago. After running second in the 100 yards, he won both the "half" and three miles, and admitting that the opposition was not great, his ability deserves notice.

Another fine all-round performer in R. J. Lange covered himself with athletic laurels at the St. John's College (Oxford) sports by winning no fewer than five events,—100 yards, 150 yards handicap, 120 yards hurdles, long jump, and putting the weight, a very good afternoon's work.

WALKING.

When E. J. Webb, England's champion walker went to Canada, most of the critics declared his mantle would decend on H. V. L. Ross. It is just possible their expectations will be upset by W. Hehir of the Herne Hill Harriers, this season's novice, who improves each time he turns out. His finest performance to date was accomplished in the Woodford Green 16 miles road walk on Saturday, when he beat Ross and 59 of the best men in the South. Hehir finished the course in 2 hours 18 mins. 59 secs. and showed capital judgment. He drew up with the leaders at the half way stage, and then made the pace so warm that Ross was forced to retire. The winner is a natural walker, and with more experience, he will trouble the best, either on the road or track.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Two Oxford University men showed winning form on Saturday. A. W. Cleames, a Rhodes Scholar, just beat E. G. Taylor in the Oxford vs. South London Harriers race, and the Tasmanian appears to be in fine form. Another Dark Blue in J. F. Worslei helped the Thames Hare and Hounds to beat Cambridge University in an inter-club race at Cambridge. The wins of these two athletes are particularly opportune, as they will be running for Oxford in the Southern Counties Cross-Country Championship at Lingfield to-morrow. This is the first time a Varsity team has supported the event, and the presence of the Dark Blues will infuse additional interest into the race.

THE NEXT OLYMPIAD.

The English Amateur Swimming Association intends to spare no effort to ensure the United Kingdom being strongly represented at the 1912 Olympic Games. The swimming programme will contain the nine events decided in 1908, with the addition of a 400 metres breast stroke race for men, and a 100 metres race and a high diving event for ladies. The programme will thus be a comprehensive one, embracing races from 100 metres to 1,500 metres, a team race, a water polo match and diving events.

Whilst writing about Olympic matters, mention may be made of the desire of Germany to promote 1916 festival. Some of my readers may already know that the United States also wants the games that year, but as the 1904 festival was held in America, it would seem as though Germany has a prior claim.

BOXING.

The enterprise of Mr. Hugh D. McIntosh knows no limit, his latest venture being to secure the Paris Hippodrome which will accommodate 5,000 people. His idea is to get the winner of the Lang vs. Langford contest next Tuesday to meet Sam McVea at his newest house, and then try to tempt Jack Johnson to take on the winner for the championship. This does not finish the plans of the Australian promoter for the near future. Recognising that the question of supremacy among middle-weights is a very open, he proposes to give a series of contest amongst the best known the list including Papke, Clabby and Thomson of America, Smith of Australia and Sullivan, the present middle-weight champion of England.

A FIERCE BOUT.

Whenever the international element figures in a contest it is pretty certain to count on a real good "go." On this account, the Hurry Lewis vs. Pte. Harris match in London early in the week evoked great interest. Harris has won the Army and Navy championship for middle-weights three times and is recognised as a touch handful. In opposing the American, however, he was flying high, and after being knocked down four times in as many rounds, he gave up the struggle in the fifth round.

THE TURF.

The news that Jerry M. was amiss caused general regret in sporting circles. And everyone hopes that the top weight and favourite will soon be all right. One of his legs has slightly filled, but it is expected that will be able to do strong work again very shortly. It may be recalled that Jerry M. started favourite last year at sixes, and under the present circumstances, it would appear to be better policy for those who fancy him to wait until the day, instead of taking present odds.

A NATIONAL TRIAL.

Five Grand National candidates, including Jenkinson, last year's winner, took part in the Grand National Trial Steeplechase at Haydock Park, each carrying 11st. 10lbs. Coulthwaite trained three of the starters, and when stable money was forthcoming for Moonstruck, the public were quick to take the hint. Mr Henry's horse was fitter than most of his rivals, and though he only won by one and a half lengths, the victory was rather easily gained. Moonstruck won another race at the Manchester meeting two days later and it is evident he is a very useful chaser.

IRISH RUGBY TRIUMPH.

So little was known about the Irish Rugby team this season, that most critics expected England to win comfortably at Dublin on Saturday. The visitors failed to show the same dash as against Wales however, and though perhaps the defeat (one try to nil) was hardly deserved on the run of the game, the form of the Englishmen was disappointing. A factor in the defeat was the injury to one of the English forwards in the first few minutes, and though he kept on the field, he was of no use in the scrums.

A PLUCKY IRISHMAN.

During the match, Lloyd, one of the Irish halves, put his shoulder out, but he had it put in again on the spot and pluckily resumed. Unfortunately he feels the effect now and it is unlikely he will be able to play against Scotland. The surprising good form of the Irishmen will make their match with Wales of great interest, and Taffy will have no walk over.

TIT FOR TAT.

England got some satisfaction for the Rugby defeat by beating Ireland in the "Soccer" match at Derby. The Saxons have now won 26 times, but Ireland has yet to score the first victory. The latest match (2—1) however seems to show that the days of Ireland's inferiority are over as there was really little to choose between the two teams on Saturday. Simson and Evans had something to do with England's win, the latter scoring the second goal, and their presence in the English side caused much comment. Still, as both were born in England, their right to play was clear, in spite of their having been associated with Scottish and Welsh football.

THE USUAL SURPRISE.

It is quite accepted thing to back the non-favourite in inter'Varsity fray among the knowing division, and indeed history shows that the less fancied side frequently wins. On all records of the season, Cambridge ought to have won the inter-'Varsity "Soccer" match at Queen's Club on Saturday. The Light Blues started well, scoring within five minutes, and crossing over with a lead of 2 goals to 1. During the second half, however, H. R. L. Henry, A. L. Hosie, and A. E. Cardew combined splendidly, with the result that the scores were equalised, whilst a brilliant bit of work near the end enabled Oxford to win and so draw level on general results, each seat of learning now having won 18 times.

IN GENERAL.

Inman, rec 1,000, and Reece, 2,250, had a fine struggle in their heat of the Burroughes-Watts billiard tournament. Inman soon passed his rival, but a break of 516 on the last day enabled Reece to again lead, though he was finally beated by 152 points. Stevenson and Diggle (rec 1000) are having another fine battle this week, a brilliant break of 552 by the scratch man enabling him to pass Diggle, who however, is not yet beaten.

Although Scotland defeated Wales (4—2) in the international hockey match on Saturday, the losers had a fair share of the game.

The world's cycling championship of 1910 will be held at Rome on June 11, 15, and 18.

Both Oxford and Cambridge showed to advantage on the lacrosse field last Saturday, the Dark Blues defeating Woodford by 14 goals to 0, whilst Cambridge defeated Surbiton in a Senior Flag match by 13 goals to 0.

The Match Des Nations, for teams of two, at the Monte Carlo pigeon shooting tournament ended in favour of Germany, with 49 kills out of 50. Mr. Moore (winner of the Grand Prix) was one of England's representatives, but he only shot moderately.

The favourites were badly left in the Waterloo Cup this week, the last four being little fancied at the draw. The semi-finals were of an International character, Scotland having two representatives, and England and Ireland one each. Mr. P. Story's Silk and Scarlet, and Sir R. W. B. Jardine's Jabberwock contested the final, the latter winning rather easily, the honour thus going to Scotland.

ADDRESS TO THE AGA KHAN.

Question of Moslem University.

THE Bombay Muslim students presented an address yesterday afternoon, to H. H. Aga Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan at the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy's residence "Fazul Manzil" a Peddar Road, before a very large assembly of the leading citizens of Bombay. The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar occupied the chair.

Among those present were : The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Principal O. V. Muller, Rev. Father Degan, Mr. Narotam M. Goculdass, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Jaffer Joosab, Khan Saheb Ahmed Dewji, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. Damodar G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. Goolamhusein Currimbhoy and many others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he considered it a very great honour to have been called upon to preside on this instructive and interesting occasion. Personally he felt honoured because it showed that young students were above all kinds of sectarian feeling and that the Moslem students had requested them to become their president was not only an honour to him but it would be an incentive to him to do, the very little he could, for the student world. The occasion the Chairman remarked, was instructive from more than one point of view. They had gathered there to witness the presentation of an address to H. H. the Aga Khan by the Moslem students in Bombay. They all knew that His Highness had received addresses from many mighty bodies and this was perhaps the least of them but he considered it the greatest of them. The seed, he observed, which was sown by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (great applause) had in its own time fructified. They had arrived at a stage when the Moslem world felt that it could no longer sleep, but that it should keep pace with the rest of the world and contribute to its civilisation. The touch of Mahomedanism should be made to shine once more. An address was then presented to His Highness enclosed in a silver casket, from which the following passages are extracts :—

It would be futile to enumerate all the varied services that your Highness has rendered to Islam and we shall not attempt to do so. Suffice it to say that in Your Highness the Muslim of India have found a sincere friend, and trusted leader, whose glorious life is a shining light to guide them to higher and nobler lives. Your Highness, the time is fast approaching when through your strenuous and persistent efforts, the grand idea that, Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan, of blessed memory cherished all his life time, will be realised and we will have a great and living Islamic University at Aligarh. In your love for Islam and in your ardent desire for its advancement you have not been unmindful of the other communities that go to make up the whole of this wonderful country of ours, but, whenever, occasion demanded, you have stood amongst the foremost to fight India's battles irrespective of caste, colour, or creed. Your Highness' advice to Muslims to have most friendly and amicable relations with sister communities, cannot be too highly valued, and Your Highness' efforts to bring about a better understanding between the two great communities of India will bring happiness to all and prosperity to the country.

THE AGA KHAN'S REPLY.

His Highness, in an extempore speech, said that he was very grateful to say that the Moslem University was in sight, thanks to the Nawab of Mehmudabad, the Nawab of Jehangirabad and many other influential friends in other parts of India, who had devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the task of establishing a Moslem University. In Bombay, the response to his appeal was encouraging enough and he took the opportunity of thanking his friend, Mr. Fazulbhoy and Mr. Cassamalli for the help they had given him in this matter. He had made the greatest mistake in his life, when he, in a thoughtless moment said twenty lakhs of rupees were required. That was not enough. If the Mussalmans wanted to have a really good university if they wanted their Cordova, they must raise forty or fifty lakhs or even a crore of rupees. The University would be of a non-sectarian character, and Hindus would be more than welcome to it. Sir Narayen had expressed his surprise that a Hindu should be asked to preside at a Moslem gathering. He did not think that there was anything to be surprised at, since they lived in the twentieth century, and if the Hindus and Mahomedans did not join together they could not be said to have much advanced. S

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Opposition by Ontario Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill, opening the debate on the Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States, said that commercial union between Canada and the United States must mean political union. He condemned, in the strongest terms, the policy of the Government on the subject.

Annexation Ridiculed.

Lord Morley deprecated a full-dress debate as premature. He repudiated the supposition that the Government took the view that what Canada did was no concern of ours. The most responsible men of both countries laughed at the talk of annexation. Whatever political effects might happen at some remote period, they would not be the result of the Reciprocity Agreement, though they might, in the fulness of time, be the result of general causes.

Lord Midleton, on behalf of the Opposition leaders, dissented from Lord Ampthill's view that commercial union was the pioneer of political union, but he maintained that the Government did not realise the importance of the interests imperilled.

The subject then dropped, after a tribute had been paid to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, whom Lord Ampthill had attacked.

Mr. Bryce to Visit Ottawa.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, is expected at Ottawa on Friday, to confer with the Government regarding the Reciprocity Agreement.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, has given notice of a resolution in the Ontario Legislature opposing the Reciprocity Agreement.

LATER,

Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, will to-morrow move a resolution to postpone the further consideration of the Reciprocity Agreement as the United States Congress has not passed it.

SCENE IN THE TURKISH CHAMBER.

Grand Vizier Strikes a Deputy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 7.

An extraordinary scene occurred in the Chamber yesterday. The Grand Vizier, resenting a suggestion that Ministers made profit out of granting railway concessions, struck a Liberal Deputy, Ismail Kemal, with his hand, and made as if to box his ears.

A Unionist Deputy, Dervich Bey interposed and struck Ismail Kemal a violent blow in the face, causing an uproar.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

British Rights in the Gulf.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The *Times* replies to the article in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on the 5th instant, in which it was declared that the question of the construction of the Baghdad Railway was settled between Turkey and the Baghdad Railway Company, in language of some acerbity. The journal says that Britain has certain interests and rights to maintain and whenever the Railway is carried down to the Gulf neither Germany nor Constantinople, despite their tall talk, can in the long run ignore them.

SIXTEEN YEARS AFTER.

Belated Confession of Murder.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

A labourer, named Bedford, has confessed to, and circumstantially described, the murder of a watchman at the Cafe Royal in London, which place he intended to break into on the night of December 5th 1894.

[Reference to the "Times" file shows that the murdered man was named Martin and was 39 years of age. One of the waiters at the restaurant found him soon after six o'clock lying unconscious in a passage. He had two bullet wounds in the head and died about four o'clock the same afternoon without having recovered consciousness].

CRICKET.

County Matches.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has finally adopted the following scheme for county championship matches. In the case of a completed match, the winners will score five points. For a match not completed, the winners on the first innings will score three points. In the event of a tie, the points will be divided.

Matches, in which the first innings is not completed will not be reckoned.

Australia Wins the Fifth Test Match.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Reuter wires from Sydney that Australia won the fifth Test Match by seven wickets. The South Africans, who followed on, completed their second innings for 401: in the first they scored 160. Australia's scores were 364 and 198 for three.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A Series of Questions.

APPORTIONMENT OF DURBAR EXPENSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. Montagu, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, replying to Mr. Rice, gave precise details of the Indian Bill reducing the tobacco duties, which, he said, was expected to pass this week.

Mr. King asked if the Government's attention had been drawn to the abuses arising out of the system of paying agents for recruiting coolies for the Crown Colonies a commission of so much a head.

Mr. Montagu replied that the question was engaging the Government's attention.

The Rew Silvester Horne asked whether part of the cost of the Durbar would be borne by the British Exchequer, and whether provision would be made so that it should not involve extra taxation of the poorer classes in India.

Mr. Montagu: "Against the million provided in the estimates in connection with the King's visit, there will be a considerable set-off, the amount of which cannot be accurately estimated, in the shape of increased Railway, Post-Office and Telegraph revenue. About one-third of the gross expenditure is debited to the Military budget, the amount of which, however, does not exceed that of 1910-11. There will be no extra taxation. The Secretary of State is unable to say what part of the expenditure, if any, will be borne by the British Exchequer."

HOME RULE UNION.

Mr. Winston Churchill, President.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Home Rule Union has been revived under the Presidency of Mr. Winston Churchill. The Union is organising a campaign of two thousand meetings throughout Britain.

ANTI-CLERICAL ACTION IN PORTUGAL.

Bishop's Denunciatory Letter.

LISBON, MARCH 6.

The reading of the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops, denouncing the Government's anti-clerical measures produced demonstrations everywhere yesterday, and the Palace of the Bishop of Oporto had to be guarded by troops.

The Government threatened to imprison the clergy for reading the Pastoral Letter, but have only arrested a few.

SAVARKAR ARBITRATION.

Decoration for British Official.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. Eyre Crowe, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed a Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George, in connection with his services as British Agent at the Hague during the trial of the Savarkar Arbitration case.

[Mr. Eyre Crowe, who is the third son of the late Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, K.C.M.G., was born in 1864. He has been a senior clerk at the Foreign Office, since 1906, and in 1907 was one of the British delegates at the second Peace Conference at the Hague, after which he received a C. B.]

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Deputation to Visit London.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A deputation of Welsh Nonconformists is coming to London to urge the Welsh Members of the House of Commons to insist that Welsh Disestablishment be taken before Home Rule.

TRIBES ROUND FEZ REVOLT.

Sultan's Mahallas Cut up.

TANGIER, MARCH 7.

The tribes round Fez have revolted, and are reported to have cut up two of the Sultan's mahallas, which lost their artillery, and a number killed and wounded.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Police Flotilla to Control River Amur.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 7.

A Russian police flotilla will be stationed on the River Amur in the spring. All vessels, including Chinese, will be subject to its orders.

NATIONALIST MUSIC-HALL SKETCH.

Written by Mr. Redmond's Daughter.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A sketch entitled "Falsely True", written by Mr. Redmond's daughter, was produced at a London music-hall last evening, and was given an enthusiastic reception, although it is marked strongly by Nationalist sentiment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 6.

The P. and O. steamer s. s. "Himalaya" with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

LORD CREWE'S ILNESS.

Reference in the House of Lords.

"AN INTOLERABLE BURDEN."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill, in the absence of Lord Lansdowne, who is suffering from a cold, expressed the deep regret of the Opposition at the causes of Lord Crewe's absence. Circumstances, Lord Ampthill said, had imposed an intolerable burden of work and responsibility on Lord Crewe, and everyone admired the great gallantry, devotion and cheerful equanimity, with which he bore it until his health and strength failed. He hoped that his absence would be brief.

Lord Morley said that his side of the House was most grateful for Lord Ampthill's tribute. The House knew how deeply the Ministerialists felt the prospect of Lord Crewe's absence There never was a time when the absence of a leader of his quality was a greater loss to the House.

Possible Reconstruction of Cabinet.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Lord Crewe's illness has given rise to rumours of a reconstruction of the Cabinet. It is suggested that Mr. Haldane may accept a Peerage and become the Secretary of State for India, being succeeded at the War Office by Colonel Seely.

The name of Mr. McKenna, First Lord of Admiralty, is also mentioned in connection with a Peerage.

ANTI-SHIPPING RING LEGISLATION.

The Union Post Office Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that the House of Assembly has passed the second reading of the Post Office Bill, which contains a clause debarring the conclusion of mail contracts with any shipping company.

Sir D. P. Graaff, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, introducing the Bill suggested that preferential treatment should be extended at ports to liners not belonging to the shipping ring. The Minister declared that the South Africans intended to be masters in their own home.

CROWN PRINCE AT CAIRO.

Welcome by the Khedive.

CAIRO, MARCH 6.

H. I. H. the German Crown Prince arrived here to-day and was welcomed by the Khedive, the Ministers and Members of the Diplomatic Body.

DUTCH BETTING BILL.

Keen Opposition.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 6.

The Bill dealing with betting and bookmakers is being keenly opposed at Middelburg and Flushing, where English bookmakers, who have evaded the English restrictions, employ large staffs, and contribute largely to the local revenue.

Petitions are being presented urging the First Chamber to reject the measure.

MORMONISM IN ENGLAND.

Home Office Inquiry.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, replying to questions, said he was seriously enquiring into the propagation of Mormonism at Liverpool.

FOOTBALL.

Wales vs. Scotland.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The match at Cardiff, to-day, under Association rules, between Wales and Scotland, resulted in a draw, the score being two goals all. Fifteen thousand spectators gathered to see the match. The ground was wet.

Wales made a capital pace and were superior during the first half. Both defences were strong. Morris scored the first goal, and Hamilton equalised for Scotland. The score at half time was one goal all.

On resuming the Scots had the best of matters on the whole. Morris again scored and Hamilton again equalised.

THE LEAGUE.

Oldham Athletic ...	3	Woolwich Arsenal ...	0
Chelsea	2	Glossop	0

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The death is announced of Professor John Sime.

[Dr. John Sime, LL.D., C.I.E., was born in 1842. He was educated mostly at the Parish School, Inchture, and St. Andrew's University. He arrived in India in 1864 and was Professor and Principal of the Doveton College, Calcutta. He was Professor of Agra College; Principal of Delhi College; Professor and Principal of Lahore College. He became then Inspector of Schools. He was tutor to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala from 1885 to 1890. He was promoted Director of Public Instruction and Under Secretary to Government, Education Department, Punjab, 1890-1901. He received the C. I. E. for distinguished official services and was a Fellow of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities.]

LATER.

The death is announced of Signor Antonio Fogazzaro, the novelist.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Maintenance of Ententes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, MARCH 6.

A Ministerial statement has been issued declaring that the Government foreign policy will continue to be aimed at the maintenance of her alliance and of the ententes. The Cabinet will make the Army and Navy objects of particular solicitude. It will hasten electoral reform, and will introduce measures dealing with strikes, arbitration, and trade disputes.

The Cabinet will govern with tolerance and good-will. It will enforce, without weakness or violence, the laws dealing with congregations and the separation of Church and State. It will also uphold the secularity of education, if necessary, by fresh legislation.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet by 309 votes to 114.

PARIS, MARCH 7.

It is stated that the new Cabinet's programme is too advanced for the more moderate groups and too moderate for the extremists. A short life is predicted for the Ministry.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

The Defence of Mr. Clark.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

In the trial of Mr. Dalrymple Clark, to-day, at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Robinson and a jury, the case for the prosecution having closed, the statement of the accused was recorded by the Judge. In the course of it Clark said that he sold on 13th April 1904, "Hugh," "Kumar," and "Earl," and "Outright," to Messrs. Steel Brothers, In regard to "Waidah," "Myabu" and "Mohamedpore" he agreed to let Messrs. Steel Brothers have them if they would take six other saleable elephants. The agreement was that he was to exchange six for three outside elephants and when this had been effected they were to get "Myabu," "Mohomedpore" and "Waidah" He could not account for Mr. Stewart's memory when he said he had not sold those animals. He did not think he (accused) had altered the prices of that sale as he usually followed the list of prices in the Kheddah Department.

Mr. De Glanville opening the defence, said his client had been charged with two distinct offences in one document in the first instance, namely the falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust. Now the Government found Clark had not misappropriated three elephants the subjectmatter of the dispute, then the present two charges were instituted on one document. The prosecution invited the jury to find two distinct offences on one document. How that could be, was beyond counsel's comprehension. It showed how anxious the prosecution was to obtain a conviction. What they had to show was fraudulent intention on the part of the accused. In this case Clark had gained nothing whereas the Government had gained by the transactions. If Clark wanted to defraud he would not have gone through all these elaborate transactions. All that he had to do was to take the three animals, the subjectmatter of the charge, and represent them as dead and there would have been no chance of his being found out. This was practically the "Thompson" and "Maude" case reopened. Counsel emphasised the fact of the prosecution not having called the most material witness, Mr. Green, in the case who had been examined in the last trial on the identical matter relating to the second charge. The only possible inference was that the Crown were under the belief he would support the defence. Counsel would produce evidence to bear out the truthfulness of the accused's explanation in the last case. As the case stood at present nothing has been shown to satisfy the jury that any case had been made out against the accused.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

Both the Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

Mr. Greer, Assistant Collector, to-day, delivered judgment in the case in which Rao Bahadur Martand Babajee Kenjale, a wealthy landowner of Baramati and his nephew, Damodar Gangadhar Kulkarni, Sub-Overseer in P. W. Department, were charged with attempting to bribe Mr. Arthur Dennis, Superintendent of the Inspector-General of Police's Office by offering him Rs. 1,000 in order to secure the transfer of a Sub-Inspector of Polics from Baramati.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced Rao Bahadur Kengale to suffer nine months' simple imprisonment and pay Rs. 1,000 fine. The second accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.

Notice of appeal was given by both the accused who were permitted to remain in Court while their counsel applied for bail before the District Judge.

DROWNING FATALITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 7.

Another death by misadventure has occurred in the ranks of the Cameron Highlandere, Private Douglas of "B." Company being accidentally drowned in the Hebbal Lake this evening. He went into a shallow part but encountered a well and being one of the last of the draft and unable to swim went to the bottom. His body was recovered by some Hindu eye-witnesses.

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

A message received from Tigyaing below Kasha states that Mr. F. R. Rosner, Assistant of Messrs. Steel Bros., was drowned on Friday by a launch turning turtle on the Irrawady river during a storm. All others in the launch were saved. The deceased has been only two months in service, having come out from home in November, and was aged only nineteen. The body was recovered to-day.

MR R. I. R. GLANCY, I.C.S., first Assistant Resident at Hyderabad will take up the duties of the Financial Minister to H. H. the Nizam's Government on the retirement of Mr. G. Cassen-Walker, C.S.I., in June next. The appointment will be received in all circles of Hyderabad with the greatest satisfaction Mr. Glancy having won a great name for himself during his tenure at the Residency.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Chairman's Budget Note.

THE Chairman, in his revised Budget for 1910-11 and original Budget for 1911-12, states:—

The outstanding feature of these new budgets is that, for the first time, since 1906 we are budgetting for a surplus. There were successive deficits of 56, 123 and 125 and in 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, respectively, and in the original budget for 1909-10 a deficit of 134 was anticipated. This we reduced last year to 115 in the revised budget for 1909-10, while the original budget for 1910-11 showed a bigger deficit than ever, viz., 204. The actual receipts for 1909-10, however, exceeded the revised budget by 87 thanks mainly to vigorous collection of arrears, while actual expenditure fell short of the revised budget expenditure by 80 owing mainly to our having in anticipation of the assent of Government since accorded, paid the Government interest under Section 68 only on leased lands in Schedule C. withholding 56 interest due on unleased lands. Thus, the anticipated deficit of 115 was converted into an actual surplus of 53. In the current year our revenue has exceeded the original estimate by 13 per cent., and our expenditure has fallen short of the budget expenditure by about 3 per cent. The nett result is that the anticipated deficit of 204 is converted into a surplus of 167. The new budget for 1911-12 provides for a surplus of 72. These three surpluses for the years 1909-12 are all under the existing Act payable to the Municipality, who will thereby benefit to the extent of nearly three lakhs.

The budget figures are best analysed by keeping Municipal contribution separate from other receipts and Interest and Sinking Fund charges separate from other expenditure. The Interest and Sinking Fund charges necessarily go on increasing from year to year with the Trust's borrowings. The annual Municipal contribution suffices to clear off from 35 to 45 per cent. of these charges and the remainder has to be met from the Trust's own nett revenue. This process is traced out in the appended table.

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL ACCOUNT.

FIGURES IN LAKHS.

	Actuals, 1908-09.	Revised Budget, 1909-10.	Actuals, 1909-10.
Special Items.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest and Sinking Fund Charges—			
Section 68	0·9	1·6	1·1
Others	13·0	16·0	16·0
Total ...	13·0	17·6	17·1
Municipal Contribution—			
Section 73	0·0	0·0	0·0
„ 72	4·5	7·8	7·8
Total ...	4·5	7·8	7·8
Shortage (1-2) to be made good from Trust's Nett Revenue ...	8·5	9·8	9·3
Other Items.			
Receipts other than Municipal Contribution	11·1	12·7	13·3
Expenditure other than Interest and Sinking Fund Charges ..	3·9	4·0	3·8
Nett Revenue (4-5)	7·2	8·7	9·8
Profit + or loss—(3 or 6) ...	−1·3	−1·1	+0·5

	Original Budget, 1910-11.	Revised Budget, 1910-11.	Original Budget, 1911-12.
Special Items.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest and Sinking Fund Charges—			
Section 68	1·4	1·0	1·0
Others	19·1	19·1	21·6
Total ...	20·5	20·1	22·6
Municipal Contribution ...			
Section 73	0·8	1·0	1·0
„ 72	8·3	8·3	8·7
Total ...	9·1	9·3	9·7
Shortage (1-2) to be made good from Trust Nett Revenue ...	11·4	10·8	12·9
Other Items.			
Receipts other than Municipal Contribution	13·5	15·3	17·0
Expenditure other than Interest and Sinking Fund Charges ..	4·1	3·8	3·8
Nett Revenue (4-5)	9·4	14·5	13·7
Profit + or loss—(3 or 6) ...	−2·0	+1·7	+0·8

In the ordinary course of estate development the Interest and Sinking Fund charges must necessarily increase much faster than revenue until development is nearing completion. The Municipal contribution now shows no great increase from year to year. Consequently the annual shortage, which the Trust have to meet from the nett revenue of their estates, has increased from 8·5 lakhs in 1908-09, to 12·9 lakhs in 1911-12. In 1908-09 the nett revenue fell short of the amount required to meet the shortage by 1·3 lakhs which was made good from the reserve fund the balance of which (17·76 lakhs) was then distributed between the Municipality and Government. Since then the Trust's nett revenue has been more than equal to the demand put upon it. The gross receipts have risen 53 per cent. from 11·1 to 17 lakhs, while there has been a steady decrease amounting to 15 per cent. in expenditure from 3·9 to 3·3 lakhs. The nett revenue has thus within four years been increased by no less than 90 per cent., from 7·2 to 13·7 lakhs.

RECEIPTS.

In the original budget provision was made for the full interest 121 due to Government while instead of the full amount 41 due to the Municipality the budget, provided only 15, the Municipality having made the same provision in their budget, apparently on the assumption that they could legally remit interest due on unleased lands. But they have since been advised that having once viz., in 1909-10, exacted the full interest due they have no legal power to exact anything less in future. The 15 has therefore been raised to the full 41 in the revised budget. On the other hand, it is assumed that Government following the precedent of 1909-10 will be content with the interest 56 due on leased lands only. The total provision has thus been reduced from 136 to 97 which falls short of the actuals for 1909-10 by about 9, representing an over-payment in 1909-10 since refunded by Government.

Detailed calculations made during the year under Section 73 show that the original estimate can safely be raised from 75 to 95, of which 53 have been actually received from the Municipal Commissioner. The negotiations for working out calculations under this troublesome section have taken a long time, and the 95 represents the payment which was due on 1st December, 1909. Strictly we could claim the rather larger sum due on 1st December, 1910, but as it is now clear that the sum paid would have to be refunded under Section 79 as part of the current year's surplus, it is not worth while to make the claim at all; and accordingly no provision is made for it in the budget.

The actuals to date taken with the existing investments justify raising the original estimate of 100 to 160. This item can never be estimated with accuracy so long as 15 months beforehand.

The original estimate has been reduced from 49 to 25 because it has been found that the whole of the rent calculations of these schemes require revision. The present rents are not sufficient to recoup to the Trust the cost of the several schemes and it is anticipated that correspondence on the subject will not be concluded in the time for Government to pay the anticipated rents in the current year; but the rents from next year onward will be increased so as to ensure the recoupment of the cost of each scheme to the Trust by the end of 60 years' lease.

The actuals to date justify an increase on the original estimates in nearly all the schemes. In our Nowroji Hill Estate there is a large increase of 89 or over 50 per cent, due mainly to its being found feasible to abstain from demolishing a larger proportion of the newly acquire buildings than was originally anticipated. In other estates the increases are mainly traceable to improvement in the temporary leasing to which special attention has been devoted by the Land Manager who took over this work from the Engineer's Department on 1st April, 1910.

The only noteworthy change in the budget expenditure is the reduction of Municipal taxes from 190 to 143. This is the result of the test case referred to in last year's budget note having been decided against the Municipality with the result that the Municipal Assessments on Trust property are considerably reduced. The Commissioner has recently consented to a special arrangement for collection of taxes on Trust's open lands in such a way as to avoid the necessity for heavy collections followed after laborious procedure by heavy refunds. It may also be mentioned that a saving of over Rs. 6,000 has been effected by the transfer of the Special Collector's Office from hired buildings to the Trust buildings.

Following the Municipal budget we allow an increase in Municipal contribution under Section 72 from 835 to 865 and we put receipts under Section 73 as 1 lakh which is the same as in 1910-11. Under other items we think it unsafe to anticipate so big an increase as in the last two years, as the temporary leasings in the current year have left less room for expansion in future. In the Princess Street, Sandhurst Road, Nowroji Hill and Parel Estates an increase of about 63 in rents is anticipated. The large number of chawls newly completed should result in an increase of 50 in chawl rents and New Police chawls should bring in an additional 40, but on the other hand, recoveries of taxes will be about 40 less than in the current year on account of the new system referred to above, and, as certain interest earning securities which were held have recently been transferred to a Sinking Fund the receipts from interest are reduced by 30.

On the expenditure side the only noticeable changes are a decrease of about 30 in maintenance of streets consequent on several streets being handed over to Municipality and the decrease of 10 in Municipal taxes (vide para 5.)

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The increase in the opening balance by about 8 1-2 lakhs was mainly due to an over-estimate of 6 lakhs under the head of acquisition in 1909-10 aided by the conversion of the anticipated deficit of 1 lakh in the general account to a surplus of 1-2 lakh and a nett estimate of sale-proceeds by about 1-2 lakh.

In preparing the original budget to be on the safe side we assumed 96 as the rate of our loan. We actually last year secured a rate of 99, and we further benefited by being able to get the money remitted from England at 1-3 31-32. The revised budget is, therefore, 1 1-2 lakhs better than the original budget under this head.

The noticeable changes on the expenditure side are: (1) Increase of 21 in cost of management which is mainly due to expenses of loan, the stamp duty in England having been raised from 1-2 to 1 per cent. (2.) Reduction of 23 in cost of establishment, is due to its having been found unnecessary to maintain the establishment at its full strength throughout the year. (3) Acquisition proceedings and amicable settlements are proceeding so fast that it is deemed advisable to increase the original budget allowance by 1 lakh. (4) Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. have pushed on very rapidly with the chawls in Suparibag Road for which they are contractors, and consequently the budget grant has to be increased by 50 in spite of a saving of 43 in Scheme III Chawls, which is largely due to the economy of departmental work. It has been found impossible to spend the 10 provided for Nowroji Hill Chawls as the scheme has been revised and on account of the land previously included in the Scheme being too valuable for chawls, a site outside the scheme has been selected for them and must be formally acquired before the chawl construction can commence. (5) A reduction of 62 is found necessary under the head of street schemes as the commencement of filling in lands in the North of the Island could not be made as early as was originally intended and various legal difficulties have deferred the commencement of the work on Chunam Kiln Road to next year. On the other hand it has been found possible to complete the filling in in Scheme XXX where no provision was made in the original budget, because it was feared that the acquisition work would not be completed till the end of the year. The 20 budgetted for filling in Parel Estate has been saved, as it has been found on survey that such filling in is not required, while in East Agripada about half of the rough estimates was found sufficient when the survey was completed. (6) The provision of 1·2 lakh for Gamdevi Police Accommodation Scheme has not been required as Government have not yet finally settled their sanction to the Scheme. (7) There has been considerable saving under tools and plant and stores in stock chiefly on account of the delay in commencing the filling in in the North of the Island.

Sale-proceeds vary from year to year with the progress of demolition. Details of the estimates scheme by scheme are given this year for the first time. Quarrying rights yield more than last year in consequence of the new contract having been given for the quarrying of the portion of Nowroji Hill which falls in Scheme III, the object being to push Sandhurst Road through to the Docks as soon as possible. It is found necessary to raise a loan of 56 lakhs, and it is assumed for budget purposes that this will be obtained at a rate of 97 1-2.

The increase of 5 in cost of management is mainly due to the increase in expenses of loan of 56 lakhs that of 1910-11, having been only 50. Cost of establishment reverts to practically the figure of 1910-11, as a Trust Architect has been engaged and no such savings as were feasible in 1910-11 are anticipated. The Engineer's programme of work is appended. The chief work of the year will be the filling in the Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme, the broading of Suparibag Road and Chunam Kiln Road, and the construction of a road through the East of Nowroji Hill Estate Provision is also made for three Police Accommodation Schemes which are expected to be sanctioned during the year. The figures under main heads of expenditure in different years are compared below:—

	1908-09 Actual.	1909-10 Actual.	1910-11 Revised.	1911-12 Original.
Management	150	200	204	209
Establishment	254	281	275	296
Acquisition	4,160	3,971	4,739	4,253
Works	863	513	751	689
Payment under Section 79	125	1,776	53	107
Total Rs ...	5,582	6,761	6,022	5,557

DEATH OF A MADRAS MERCHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 7.

Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar, a well known member of the Indian trading community, died yesterday evening. He was connected for many years as dubash with the late firm of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.

Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was very charitable, was made a C. I. E. in 1885 and knighted in 1897. On the occasion of the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee the distinction of Raja was also conferred on him. He was thrice Sheriff of Madras and represented that city at the Coronation of King Edward the Seventh. The deceased gentleman, who was 71 years of age, was ailing for sometime and his death is deeply mourned by the poor of the city. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

THE ARYA SAMAJ.

Agressive Propaganda Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 7.

With reference to the alleged aggressive propaganda of the Arya Samaj, which was one of the items of discussion at the last Peace Conference presided over by Sir William Wedderburn, Pandit Ram Bhuj Dutt Choudhuri, in a lecture, last evening, said that the Arya Samaj in that matter was more sinned against than sinning. The provocation came uniformly from the Mohamedan side to which the Arya Samaj replied by way of defence that the Aryas sincerely desired peace and conciliation if they were let alone and not molested by attacks on their religion.

RACING IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

The Rangoon Derby ran took place this afternoon, in fine weather before a very large crowd of spectators and it was won by Mr. B. N. Burjorji's "Hla Nyun," the second, which won the recent St. Leger. The "Lavender" belonging to the same stall was placed second.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tariff Act Amendment.

DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held at the Government House this morning. The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, in the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy, presided. There was a fair attendance. Among the absent members were the Raja of Partabgarh, General Haig, Mr Huda, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Basu.

After question time, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson introduced a Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act and explained that the invested portion of the currency reserve should be increased from twelve to fourteen crores partly to be invested in sterling securities.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. Butler, replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan's question re restoration of the tomb of the Moghul Empress Nurjehan said:—"The Government of India are aware that the tomb of the Moghul Empress Nurjehan is delapidated. It was in that condition before the Punjab was occupied by the British. The tomb is kept up and periodically repaired by the Public Works Department. No proposal regarding its restoration has been made by the Punjab Government to the Government of India who are therefore not in a position to say whether they will undertake the work of restoration. It is understood that an estimate has been framed by the Local Government and that this estimate will be examined by the Officer of the Archæological Department."

Mr. Butler replying to the Maharaja of Burdwan's question re preservation of the tomb of Sivaji said:—"The Government of Bombay intended to take the necessary steps under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act to preserve the tomb."

Sir T. R. Wynne replying to the Maharaj Adhiraj of Burdwan's question regarding the insult offered to Mr. Hussan Imam by a Railway Guard at Bankipore said:—"The Agent of the East Indian Railway has dealt personally with the matter and steps have been taken which will prevent a recurrence of such an incident."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in replying to the question of Maharaja of Burdwan re insult offered to the Hon'ble Mir Allahbaksh Khan by a Military Officer said:—"The reply to the first part of the question so far as it relates to the Hon'ble Mir Allahabaksh Khan is in the affirmative. The report that the hon. gentleman was insulted is correct. On the matter being brought to the notice of, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by the Local Military Authorities His Excellency gave orders at once for the suitable punishment of the offender, His Excellency has also taken steps which will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of incidents of this nature. The Government of India consider that the measures taken by the Commander-in-Chief are adequate and do not propose to take any further action in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. McMahon replying to the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha re the capacities in which Mr. A. L. P. Tucker and Colonel Pritchard were employed prior to the appointments to their present Offices said:—

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker is a member of the Madras Civil Service of 28 years standing. Apart from considerable Magisterial experience he exercised the powers of a District and Sessions Judge (1) from April 1890 to August 1891 and from November 1891 to April 1892, while holding the appointment of First Assistant to the Governor-General in Central India; (2) From October 1893 to April 1895 while holding the appointment of First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and (3) from August 1899 to April 1901 and from February 1902 to July 1903 he held the appointment of Civil and Sessions Judge of Ajmer-Merwara.

Lieut. Col. C.H. Pritchard Divisional and Sessions Judge Peshawar, held the appointment of Subordinate Judge Ajmer, from July 1891 to November 1892 and from April 1897 to March 1899 and from December 1906 to March 1909 has held the appointment of Civil and Sessions Judge of Ajmer Merwara.

Mr. Butler, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malviya regarding the publication of the proceedings of the Educational Conference said:—The Conference was of an informal character at which formal resolutions were not passed. In view of the interest taken in its proceedings notes of the discussion will shortly be published.

RECRUITING INDENTURED LABOURERS.

Notice had been given by Mr. Gokhale of the following questions at the Imperial Legislative Council:—1 (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the report which has appeared in the newspapers that 90 sirdars have been deputed to India by the planters in Natal to recruit on an extensive scale indentured labourers for their estates, before the notification prohibiting indentured emigration to Natal comes into force on the 30th June next? They have started for this country by the steamship "Umfali." (b) Will the Government be pleased to take early and effective steps to make their decision to prohibit indentured emigration to Natal after the 30th of June, widely known throughout those areas before indentured labour for that colony is usually recruited? 2 (a) Has the Government received any information regarding the new proposals of the Union Ministry in South Africa of British Indians in that sub-continent and especially in the Transvaal? (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay such information on the table?

THE TARIFF ACT.

He moved that a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haque spoke at length on the Tariff Bill, and, in the course of his speech, said:—"I have given notice of a resolution which I intended to move during the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement. It deals with the reduction of the duty on tobacco as proposed by my Hon. friend, the Finance Member, and proposes a corresponding remission in the enhanced duty on petroleum. By the introduction of the present Bill at this stage, and before the discussion of the Financial Statement, my Hon. friend has taken the wind out of my sails, and I am compelled to speak now and say what I had to say on my resolution. This is the only course left to me, and I proceed to avail myself of it.

Mr. Haque, in concluding, said:—"If any relief is to be given it should be given to the poorer classes and this can be done by a reduction in the duty of petroleum, instead of that on tobacco. Petroleum is now used by everyone who can afford to have a light, and in gradually replacing the old chirag and vegetable oil, and such relief will be hailed with gratitude by the whole country. It is a sound principle of Government, that it is better to legislate with than against the people. In India, the people have no direct voice in the taxation, and, therefore, it is highly incumbent on the Government to know the exact drift and strength of public opinion on any particular tax which they intend to impose. A failure to do this might result in unforeseen difficulties and even trouble. Here is a case where the Government are reducing a popular tax and leaving the unpopular one alone. It may be sound finance, but it is certainly not sound politics."

Mr. Haque finally moved that the consideration of this Bill be deferred till six months from this day.

Mr. Gokhale was the next speaker. He congratulated the Finance Minister on the excellent Budget and said that the reduction of tobacco duty was the least satisfactory feature. He associated himself with Mr. Haque that the reduction was due to pressure from elsewhere. He expressed himself strongly in favour of the withdrawal of the enhanced duty on petroleum instead of the reduction of the Tobacco Duty.

REDUCTION ON PETROLEUM.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle and the Hon'ble Mr. Gates from Burma expressed their surprise that the Indian Members of the Council considered petroleum as a necessity of life. They did request them to study the figures of the consumption of petroleum during the last three years and compare them with, say, tobacco. They will find that the import of petroleum in 1908-9 was 126, in 1909-10, 136; and in 1910-11 129

millions of gallons: These figures are for eleven months of each of these three years, and I am indebted for them to the kindness and courtesy of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, who is ever ready to help us with any information that we may require. These figures prove that in spite of its enhancement by 50 per cent. the consumption of petroleum is not much lower than it was in previous years. On the other hand, take the duty on tobacco, a pure luxury of life and we find that the consumption has gone down from 55 1-2 and 73 1-4 lakhs of pounds in 1908-09 and 1909-10 to about fifteen lakhs of pounds in 1910-11. Such a great fall could not be expected in any of the necessaries of life."

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson remarked that the Government had considered the question of the importation of the cheapest and worst form of cigarette, and the modification they had made in the rates would still keep out these deleterious cigarettes which were so injurious to both the young and old. A point which Mr. Gokhale had made was that the reduction was very great and that therefore, it was a contradiction so to speak of the attitude he (Sir Guy) assumed last year with regard to the Tobacco Duty. He must point out that the rate was not less than seven times higher before any change was made. He expressed his inability to accept the motion of Mr. Haque.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haque, replying, emphasised the fact that there was something behind the scene.

At this stage, Mr Basu joined the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins (President) ruled that Mr. Haque's amendment to the Tariff Bill was out of order, when Mr. Basu rose to a point of order and asked whether it was permissible to allow discussion and then rule an amendment out of order. Mr. Jenkins said that he would refer the point to the Viceroy.

The Tariff Bill was then passed.

Discussion on Financial Statement.

The President then rose and said that before they proceeded to the discussion of the Financial Statement he wished to make some remarks which might be of assistance to the Hon'ble members who had resolutions upon the paper. The Financial Statement was laid before the Council for definite purposes which were stated in the rules, and the discussion on it was to be confined to those purposes. T. us, if an Hon'ble member proposed a reduction under any head of expenditure, he ought to explain how the reduction was to be effected and how it was to take effect in the year to which this reduction related. If the change proposed necessitated any change in the policy of the Government it was open to the Hon'ble member to discuss that policy. It is not however open to members to enter upon the questions of general administrative action and policy. The resolutions in the Financial Statement must in short be genuine financial resolutions. They must not be mere devices for raising debates in the Council upon subjects which have no connection with the Financial Statement. The Government had no wish to stifle discussion, but the Hon'ble members had full opportunities to move resolutions on questions of general public interest at the last stage of public discussion to raise discussions regarding the general financial policy of the Government, But it was very necessary that the discussion of the Financial Statement should not be allowed for purposes for which it was never intended. He hoped he would have the consent of the Council to this procedure so that the Financial Statement should be discussed in a proper and business-like manner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked whether the form of dicussion permitted in this Council last year was to be permitted this year, or not. Last year Hon'ble members were allowed to move certain resolutions under certain heads. Of course, if they tried to raise large questions of policy, they should be ruled out of order, but, if they confined themselves to the financial aspect of things, they came under the rules.

LIMITATION IN DISCUSSION.

The President said that last year they were at the beginning of things and probably some degree of laxity was permitted. This year is was very necessary that they should, in dealing with the Financial Statement, limit themselves to financial questions under the rules, each resolution must refer to a definite question in the Financial Statement, and the discussion must be confined to the subject to which the resolution referred. If those two resolutions were read together, it was evident that the discussion of the Financial Statement was only intended to the entries in the Financial Statement for the year. If the discussion of an entry in the Financial Statement necessitated the discussion of the policy of the Government, a change of which would be necessary to give effect to the proposal of the Hon'ble member, any discussion of that policy would be allowed, but what would be objected to would be to raised general questions of policy which could not be given effect to in the Financial Statement, but which might be given effect to in future financial statements.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale remarked that as what the President had said applied to a number of his resolutions he wished to point out that the rule which regulated the motions before the Council was Rule 6. That rule contained five clauses which required that the resolution should be clearly and precisely expressed should raise a definite issue and relate to some definite entry in the Financial Statement.

The President said that the rule which applied was this: "The discussion of the resolutions shall be limited to the subject of the resolution."

MR. GOKHALE'S LENGTHY CRITICISM.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson opened the first stage on budget discussing Mr. Gokhale's motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that (1) this Council recommends that the amount of the new loan for next year be raised from £59,25,300, to £ 79,25,300, and that the extra two millions be set spirt to constitute a new fund called the Opium Fund or in the alternative to be devoted to non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief Mr. Gokhale considered it necessary at the outset to explain what was his real object in bringing forward the motion and why he found himself compelled to word it as he had done. The Council was aware that the revised estimates for the current year showed a special opium surpius of about 3 millions over and above the figure which was estimated as opium revenue and of those 3 millions the Finance Minister had devoted two millions to the reduction of debt. It was this two millions which Mr. Gokhale wanted to recover either for constituting separate opium found the object of which he would describe later or failing that for being devoted to the non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief. Unfortunately their rules were seriously defective and on a strict interpretation of them it was not possible to raise this matter directly and the only way to do it was the round about—one that he (Mr. Gokhale, had adopted. The Rules laid down that at the first stage of the financial discussion resolution could be moved relative to and alteration in taxation, any new loan, or any additional grant to Local Governments proposed or mentioned in the Financial statement, or the explanatory memorandum attached to it and the financial statement was defined as an estimate for the financial year. Next following the allotment of two millions out of the opium surplus to the reduction being made from the revenues of the current year, no resolution could be moved about it directly. But as the effect of that allotment would be to reduce their debt by two millions the speaker proposed to recover the amount by adding it to the loan of next year so that the net result should be as the though the debt had not been reduced and the sum should available for other purposes. Having explained his meaning Mr. Gokhale's first proposal was that the whole of the 2 million which was the opium surplus should be kept apart to form an opium reserve fund to enable the Government to distribute the inconvenience that would arise from the extinction of the opium revenue over a long period than would otherwise be possible. Their opium receipts were now marked down for extintion in seven years more and very probably they will disappear much earlier. He for one did not regret the prospect, for he had always regarded the opium revenue drawn as it was from the moral degradation of the people of a sister country as a great stain on the Indian finance. However, Government had no doubt provided for a sliding scale of diminishing the revenue for opium for the next seven years. Taking for each successive year a figure lower by about 85 lakhs than for each preceding year Mr. Gokhale thought that they might just be able to find this annual margin of 85 lakhs out of the normal growth of their revenues and from retrenchment and if they could get the full seven years to spread their efforts over they might just manage to bear the extinction of the revenue without extra taxation. But very probably the whole opium revenue might disappear before or four years in which case they would find themselves suddenly confronted by the necessity of finding 3 or 4 crores during the first year following the disappearance and if this happened he was quite sure that the Government would then resort to extra taxation to fill up the gap unless they had at their disposal a reserve fund such as he proposed to draw upon. Assuming for instance that the opium surplues during the next three years amounted to 6 or 7 millions sterling and that at the end of three years from to-day the whole opium revenue came to be abolished the Government could draw on the opium reserve to meet the requirements of their sliding scale during the remaining three years and even find that they had a balance to carry them still further. Mr. Gokhale was strongly of opinion that this was the only sound way of dealing with the opium surplus which resulted from the very fact that the traffic in it was threatened with extinction.

SURPLUSES AND REMISSION.

Of course if they could have an assurance that the reductions in their ordinary debt out of the opium surplus would be available to them later on, for meeting deficiencies in the revenue required, in other words if the Government would give an undertaking that they would borrow up to the limit of the reduction effected for meeting deficiencies in revenue if required he would not press his purpose for there was no merit in maintaining a separate fund but he was certain in his mind that the Government would never so borrow. His experience during the last 25 years during which he had followed Indian finance had been that whenever there was a deficit it was inveitably followed by additional taxation. On the other hand surpluses very rarely meant remission of taxation. They were as a rule utilized for raising the level of expenditure and for the reduction of debt, Now if their debt, by that he meant unproductive debt, had been very high he could have understood the anxiety of the Government to seize every available resource for reducing it, but their net unproductive debt was a mere bagatelle for a vast country like India. Taking the figures for the year 1907-08, Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the total liabilities of the Government of India in that year including the permanent funded debt in India and England, the unfunded or temporary debt, special loss loans, service funds, savings bank deposits, departmental and judicial deposits were 256·27 millions sterling. Of this 177·7 millions represented the permanent Railway debt in that year earning about 5 per cent. interest. 29·87 millions represented the irrigation debt, 13·05 millions represented loans and advances by Government and 18·59 millions were cash balance. This left 27.06 millions as the net unproductive debt of the Government in that year. Since then leaving the sums borrowed for productive purposes out of consideration the position so far as the unproductive debt is concerned has grown worse by 2.64 millions as there was a deficit of 3.74 millions in 1908-09 a surplus of .61 millions in 1909-10 and a surplus again of 49 millions in the revised estimates of the current year exclusive of the 3 millions of opium surplus. The net unproductive debt of the Government of India would therefore to-day be represented by 30 millions. But Mr. Gokhale was quite prepared to take for the purposes of his argument the funded unproductive debt which was about 37 millions and asked what was a debt of 37 millions for a big country like India. He asked the Council to contract that debt with the debts of Eastern countries and even of Eastern countries like Turkey, China and Japan. England at the present moment had a national unproductive debt of over 700 millions—France of over 1000 millions and other European countries had similar debts. Even China had an unproductive debt of over 110 millions, while her annual revenue was much smaller than theirs. The Finance Minister had spoken in the financial statement of the necessity of reducing debt with the object of strengthening their national credit. With all deference Mr. Gokhale submitted that that was using a Western formula which undoubtedly had a meaning, where the debts were high, but which had no application in India where their debts was so small. Their credit as things were was excellent as they were able to borrow their money at 3 1-2 per cent—a thing which neither Russia nor Japan, nor Turkey, nor even Italy was able to do, Russia borrowed generally at 5 per cent. Turkey about the same, Japan at rates between 4 and 7, China also at rates between 4 and 7 and even Italy was paying 3 3-4 per cent for the bulk of her debt. Any further reduction of their debt would therefore improve their credit only theoritically and not as a matter of practical finance. Of course a debt as low as theirs becoming again smaller and smaller every day supplied excellent material for glowing orations of Official speakers on India in the British Parliament, but that was hardly any consolation to the people of this country who required large sums of money for many pressing objects, but they saw them devoted to the reduction of debt. Mr. Gokhale was not against a reasonable standing provision for reducing their debt, small though it was. He recognised that the present generation should contribute its share to such reduction. What he protested against was that practically the whole burden should be thrown on the present generation. The best plan would be that there should be provision for an annual sinking under a definite amount which would go to the reduction of debt and money over and above that out of current revenues should be spent on objects of public utility. As a matter of fact they actually have in their accounts such a sinking fund though its amount was not definitely fixed. It appeared under two heads, reduction or avoidance of debt and redemption of capital under Railway.

A BRITISH PARALLEL.

In the financial staiement for the next year for instance the amount provided for the reduction or avoidance of debt out of the revenue was half a million or 75 lakhs while that provided for redemption of capital under Railways which in their system of accounts ultimately went to reduce their ordinary or unproductive debt was over £70,000 or 1 1-4 crores. Now these amounts put together meant two crores of rupees and Mr. Gokhale was quite willing that this should be provided after this year as a sinking fund though proportionately it was much larger than any other country was providing. Taking the case of England he found that between the Crimean war and the Boer war, a period of 40 years, England reduced her debt from 838 millions to 635 millions or at the rate of about 5 millions a year which meant a sinking fund of a little over one half per cent on the first amount. At the end of the Boer war the debt amounted to over 800 millions and that was being reduced now by about 1 per cents. annually. If therefore they in India provided annually 2 crores or 1 1-2 millions to reduce their debt or say 37 millions it would mean a sinking fund of about 4 per cent or four times what England was providing. Mr. Gokhale was further willing that if any one year the whole of the two crores could not be provided the deficiency as also any deficit in the accounts should be a first charge on the surpluses of succeeding years. But having made that provision most strongly he would urge strongly that all surpluses over and above that should go to non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief. As he had already proposed he would treat the opium surplus differently devoting it to the creation of a separate opium fund. If that proposal however was not accepted he would urge that the opium surpluses also should go to non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief. The amounts required for the non-recurring expenditure on those objects were enormous. It was sad to reflect that while in most civilized countries the State had made itself responsible for the free and compulsory education of their children, in India 7 children out of 8 were allowed to grow up in ignorance and 4 villages out of 5 were without a school. Of Technical education there was hardly more than a beginning anywhere in the land. The death-rate of the country already high was steadily rising being over 38 per thousand. For school buildings, for primary schools, hostels, schedule students, hostels in secondary schools and Colleges, for initial outlay on Technological institutes, for drainage works, water supply works, dispensaries, vast sums of money were required. It was no use expecting local bodies to find more than small proportion of these sums for those bodies were extremely poor. The distribution of the resources between them, and the Central Government was so unequal as to leave them practically resourceless. In conclusion Mr. Gokhale repeated his proposals which were, first, that the opium surpluses should be set apart to create a new fund to be called the opium fund, failing which he urged that they should be devoted to non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation and medical relief, and secondly that a sinking fund of a definite amount should be created for the reduction of debt and all ordinary surpluses over and above it should also be devoted to the non-recurring expenditure on those objects.

Mr. Mudholkur supported Mr. Gokhale's motion and dwelt upon the urgency of adequate grants for education and sanitation and referred to the provincial requirements in the Central Provinces the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersy also spoke in favour of the motion and dwelt upon the difficulties of correct estimating in India but objected over-cautious methods. He said :—"I beg theerfore that Government will see their way to make the two million pounds nucleus of a reserve fund to be drawn upon in case of future deficits before improvising extra taxation.

Mr. Madge agreed that the surpluses from opium should be carefully husbanded for use in future emergencies.

HON'BLE MR. MESTON'S SPEECH.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the Opium Fund, Mr. Meston said :—"The precise terms of the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had placed before the Council are that our proposed borrowings for next year in India and England together should be raised by 2 million sterling in order to constitute a opium fund, or in the alternative to be used in non-recurring expenditure upon certain beneficial objects. The Hon'ble member has explained to the Council that he has been compelled to use this particular form of words because the Rules do not permit of the motion being brought forward at this stage in a form which he would have preferred and which would have given more definite expression to the idea underlying the resolution. It would be out of the question to increase our rupee loan by so large an amount as 2 millions and the Secretary of State-in-Council whose decision as to the capacity of the London Market for absorbing fresh Indian loans we have to accept, would certainly reject any proposal to make this large addition to the amount which he intends to raise in sterling. In the next place the proposal taken literally is open to serious objection on the grounds of economy. Why should we borrow before the necessity actually arises ? Why saddle ourselves with interest and possible loss for an infinite period ? The market will still be open to us when the opium revenue declines. In the third place the existence of a fund or reserve in often a two-edged sword. The Government, after all, is a very human organisation and however hard up we in the Finance Department may pretend, to have a large reserve for future expenditure the temptation to draw upon that reserve is very, great and the tendency is to overrule pleas for caution and economy. If the losses come upon us sooner then we expect, and even if they find us short of complete readiness to meet them, we shall not at any rate be at the end of our tether. When the time of transition comes we may be able to carry over it as we have done before by temporarily increasing our unproductive debt or by postponing its reduction, or by taking such other measures as the Government of the day with the advice of the Council of the day may determine to be best suited to the circumstances. There is thus to my mind a very strong case in deed against the proposal to create a opium reserve fund, but the Hon'ble Member has given us an alternative, if we do not like the opium fund we would be ready to use the borrowed money on initial expenditure upon education, sanitation and medical relief. There is, of course, no one in this Council who will say a word against the merits of these claims upon us. When the Government of India has borrowed in the past, except in the event of war or other calamity, they have borrowed for works which will in a reasonable time return sufficient profits to cover the interest on the loan. It is a well established practice to borrow only for works where we can measure the actual cash return and if you were to abandon that practice and start loans for schools and hospitals, and if for them why not also for roads and court-houses and jails or military expenditure! Then we should be embarking on a new policy and a policy of doubtful wisdom. He would, of course, be a bold man would prophesy that the financial methods of the Government of India will endure in this mutable world for all time, but at present, those methods are all against any increase of our permanent debt on purposes of social reforms the expenditure of which is veiled in the mists of future.

This much for literal interpretation of Mr. Gokhale's motion which I submit that the Council ought not to accept in the form in which it stands. But the Hon. Member has explained that here is a somewhat different purpose behind the circumscribed terms of the resolution. He does not really want us to increase our borrowings next year, but he disapproves of our using a part of our opium receipts in the reduction of our temporary debt. We have now had a windfall unforeseen and unluckily to occur. What we propose to do is to pay off our bills. What would a private individual do in a similar position ? Suppose he owed money to his baker and his tailor and his shoemaker and suppose he were suddenly left a legacy. Would you advise him to spend his legacy in buying a motor-car, while his bills run up or would you advise him to satisfy his creditors first and be content with a pony-cart. We on our side believe honestly that the presence of our unproductive debt is an incubus and its growth is a danger to be averted to the best of our ability in the country's best interest. We reduce the dead weight on the tax-payer and we strengthen the credit of India. There is much in which we may ask posterity to share with us, but posterity will have burdens enough of its own when it comes to carry them and the less we throw upon posterity the truer service we render the country,

Replying Mr. Gokhale said he was not conscious of any juggling with figures. What he asked was, why Government paid for education and sanitation out of opium instead of normal surplus and he had received no reply. He entirely agreed as to the desirability of maintaining a sliding scale of diminishing revenue for opium, but what he wanted was that revenue over and above the sliding scale should be devoted to the purposes of the country. He emphasised his opinion formed after 25 years' study of the methods of the Finance Department that whereas when a deficit occurred there was a resort to fresh taxation. There was no remission of taxation when there was a surplus. He asked for what the Department wanted the sinking fund. As for the general purposes of the country Mr. Butler after the Allahabad Conference would be able to give Mr. Meston a programme involving the cost not of one million but of 15 millions. In conclusion he asked that his motion may be put in two parts.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson closed the debate and said that considering that India was a poor country the National Debt ought to be small. He assured the Council that he would consider the question of the Opium Fund at Simla and objected to the other portion which was put to the Council in two parts and both were lost, the first part by 39 to 15. The Council rose for lunch.

On the Council reassembling after lunch the Hon'ble Mr. Haque withdrew his resolution recommending that in place of the proposed remission of the duties on tobacco and a corresponding remission be granted in the enhanced duty on petroleum. Mr. Haque moved. "That this Council recommends that the grants to Local Government be increased by such an amount as will enable them to remit the fees payable in primary schools for the coming year."

The Hon'ble Mr. Haque explaining his resolution, referred to the various opinions expressed by Local Governments and pointed out that three Local Governments supported while others opposed the Government proposals issued in 1906 under the signature of Sir Herbert Bisley. He said that the people, however, were unanimous. The National Congress and the Moslem League expressed themselves in unmistakable terms. The speaker quoted the Hon'ble Mr. Earle in support of the abolition of fees in primary schools. Mr. Haque maintained that primary education should first be made free before it can be made universally compulsory.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan Tivana opposed the resolution and said that free primary education should not be forced upon the people as it would prove unacceptable to the agricultural and labouring classes.

Mr. Gokhale spoke in support of the resolution and intimated that he would introduce a small Bill on the subject. He urged that some recurring grant should be given to education for the purpose

The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Basu exprersed himself in favour of the motion and said that primary education was necessary to safeguard the interests of ryots against money-lenders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, in criticising the Tiwana's speech regretted that so warm an advocate of agriculturists should be against bringing a little enlightenment to the agricultural mind. His reference to the Tiwana as the "Advocate General of India, self-constituted" elicited the protest from the Tiwana and was withdrawn.

Mr. Huda heartily supported the resolution and urged that an experiment should begin in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Quin opposed the motion and spoke at great length pointing among other things that it would be financially unsound to pass the resolution,

Mr. Madge also opposed the resolution and pointed out that the New Education Department should be given time to mature their plans.

Mr. Mudholkar in supporting the motion pointed out that Baroda and other States had tried the experiments successfully.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler expressed his admiration at the skill with which Mr. Haque had quoted their Government letter of 1906, all opinions which had been previously expressed by their debate of last year. He regretted to see the conclusion arrived at the debate and since that time there had been no great change. They were not nearer to-day to a settlement than they were then. France, he remarked, had had to wait ninety years until the promize of free primary education was granted. He assured the Council that the Educational Department of the Governmant of India would never depart from the pledges they had given and the fact that the Government had created a new Education Department was a sign that they intended to proceed with education schemes.

Finally Mr. Haque expressed himself entirely satisfied with Mr. Butler's speech and with the pledges of the Government.

The motion was put to Council and lost.

Mr. Huda moved, that the grant to Eastern Bengal and Assam for sanitation be raised from £60,000 to £100,000.

Mr. Gokhale wanted to know on what principle the allotment has been made.

Mr. Lemesurer opposed the motion and pointed out that the Local Government would be unable to spend the enhanced amount.

Mr. Huda briefly replied and the resolution was put and lost, He subsequently withdrew his resolution that the education grant to Eastern Bengal and Assam be raised from £745,000 to £100,000.

Mr. Malviya moved that this Council recommends that the grant which it is proposed to make to the United Provinces for the relief of the Municipalities and Town areas from Police charges may not be made and that instead thereof the Provincial share of the land revenue may be raised from three-eighths to one-half. He referred to the history of the Provincial settlement in order to clearly explain the financial position of the United Provinces and said that Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, Punjab, Bombay and Madras got half their land revenue for Provincial purposes whereas the United Provinces got only three-eights of the land revenue for provincial purposes. There was no rrason for this inequality of treatment. The United Provinces contributed more than any other Province except Madras, and justice demanded that the United Provinces should get half its land revenue. After comparing the grants to Bengal and the United Provinces under the different heads the member said that for want of funds education and sanitation were suffering in the United Provinces. Unless the Imperial Government placed the required money in the hands of the United Provinces Government the people would stand where they were.

Mr. Holms was not prepared to say that the United Provinces had not received a fair treatment in this matter. He must acknowledge the fair treatment that the United Provinces had received from the Government of India as regards its finances. The gloomy picture drawn by the hon. member of the United Provinces was over coloured.

Mr. Meston replying said that he had a strong affection for the United Provinces but he did not admit that it had been unfairly treated. The United Provinces must now regulate its growth and internal development with the size of its assignment. Each recent and periodical settlement with the Provinces had been most carefully considered and all grievances have been brought forward,

Mr. Malaviya briefly replied and said that the Government of India might yet reconsider their decision.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson regretted in not being able to accept the resolution.

The motion was put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. S. Sinha moved that this Council recommends that the special grant of 7·6 lakhs made to the Government of the Lower Provinces for the next year be raised to thirty lakhs. The Honourable member feared that the Lower Provinces had come to the verge of bankruptcy and it should be entitled to some special consideration at the hands of the Imperial Government. The sum allotted to Bengal, was not sufficient for sanitation and education. As coming from Behar, he was familiar with the needs of the Province. The sanitation of Behar was very unsatisfactory. As regards education in Behar he pointed out that in the whole of Behar there was only one Government College which even was not a model College. For the improvement of the College, money was required.

Messrs. Haque and Basu supported the resolution. Mr. Gates opposed the motion and said that no further grants should be given to the much favoured Province at the expense of the other parts of India.

Mr. Meston expressed the Government's inability to accept the suggestion.

The motion was put and lost.

Mr. Sinha next moved that assignment to the Punjab be increased so as to cover the cost of converting the Chief Court into a chartered High Court. He said the only objection was financial and both the Local Government and people were for a change.

Mr. Earle said that the question could only be opened by the Punjab Government.

The motion was put and lost.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society was held yesterday afternoon in Government House, the Right Honourable the Bishop of Bombay presiding.

Mrs. Foster, Diocesan Secretary, G. F. S., Bombay submitted the following report :

DIOCESAN SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Branches are doing good work, the Byculla Branch is developing rapidly. They are always generous, they gave the Lodge Fund out of the proceeds of their Branch Rs. 80, to the Diocesan Fund Rs. 20, and Rs. 45 to the Purse which was presented to the then Princess of Wales in London by our Representative Miss Burney, for the Fund for Lodges and Homes of Rest. To that also the Trinity Branch sent Rs. 25 and the Diocesan Fund sent Rs. 50, making a total of Rs. 120 so Bombay did all she could in that way. There are few Associates now in the Holy Trinity Branch owing partly to people going Home, which cannot be helped. There is one great need in that Branch, if I may be allowed to mention it, and that is, there is no room as a meeting place for members or those girls who have passed out of the Indo-British Institution. The Mount Abu Branch is doing wonders with its energetic Secretary Mrs. Colvin at its head, already they have sent Rs. 100 as part of their proceeds, to the Fund, and I hear that there is more to come. Mr. Grove, the Chaplain, at Mount Abu, is exceedingly good to us and helps in every way he possibly can. The girls of the Lawrence School are bright and eager I was very pleased with what I saw of them last year. Miss Giffard, who is a G. F. S. worker from New Zealand, began a Candidate Class at Colaba, when she leaves us Mrs. Hamerton will become its Secretary and we hope it will develope rapidly. There is a big field for work at Colaba, it is a Military Station, so the soldiers' children will be always a nucleus. Mrs. Lillie, a G. F. S. Associate who has just come from Simla, has gone to live there, and she will be a great help, so it will be delightful to think of that sunny little Branch by the sea. I have in my mind two more places where we ought to develope, Parel and Poona. Mr. Eykyn, the Chaplain at Parel, is always so kind to us and comes (even in the monsoon) once a month to take a Bible Class for the girls; it is crowded with railway people. At Poona, Mrs. Slogett, our Diocesan Associate has been most helpful, she has taken a great interest in the girls who have gone there and not only that but when she went home in September, she found out another Diocesan Working Associate, Mrs. Fenton, to take her place. The Bazaar was in the Town Hall again in September, it was exceedingly pretty. There was an entertainment, too, in September, which also was much appreciated. Both were fully reported in the daily papers. The Days of Intercession for the Society, its aims, its needs, were on Thursday, June 23, and on Sunday 26. All the Churches in and near Bombay had a Celebration with Intention for us.

The four departmental reports of the Byculla, Fort, Mount Abu, and Colaba Branches were also submitted.

The reports were adopted and Her Excellency Lady Clarke, the President of the Society was also present briefly addressed the meeting saying the Society was doing good work and was rendering very valuable assistance to those young ladies were in need of real help.

THE AIM MAKES GREAT THE LIFE.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

THIS is so very true that success or failure in obtaining the aim is of little or no consequence, for in the one as in the other we lift our manhood to the height that takes the prize. This is why the Poet says :—

"The sin I impute to each frustrate ghost
"Is—the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin."

And what must this aim be ? To try to comprehend things correctly. This correct comprehension of things is truth. It can only be got at when self" is recognised as an illusion. All pride proceeds from the thought "I am," Let the "I am" be supplanted by the thought "truth is within myself" and you will find the first flickering gleams of placid peace approaching you. You may shrink from truth at first, you may not be able to comprehend it, you may suppose its sweetness bitter, but no matter, have confidence all the same in it.

"There is an inmost centre in us all
Where truth abides in fullness; and around
Wall upon wall the gross flesh hems it in
This perfect clear conception—which is Truth."

TRUST IN THE TRUTH.

It is best as it is, no one can alter it, nor improve. Have faith in it and live it. Live as the lotus-flower lives. Water surrounds it, but does it wet its petals ? Then why let the self soil you ? It is a fever, a vision. Self is but a heap of composite qualities, and its world empty like a fantasy. The rule of pure conduct, right thoughts, right speech, right acts, which when reduced to practice result in the right way of earning a livelihood are like the spokes of a wheel, the uniformity of their length standing for justice, the tire for wisdom, the hub in which the immoveable axle of truth is fixed being made up of modesty and thoughtfulness. There is no immortality except in truth. A natural question to ask then is, what becomes of the self ? Does the "I" perish or does it endure after death ? This is where Hindu and Buddhist philosophy seem to touch and break contact. The former asks us to remember that the brain and the body are as much mere mechanism as the hand or the foot. It is the soul or the inner man behind who uses all these mechanisms. Can we find any point of being at which soul causation ceases or can cease ? What makes the dull oyster choose the inactive life he leads ? Can aught else but what is in him—the soul—choose it ? "The soul of man is of that order of life which causes shape and form and like the pure, the abstract flame burns wherever it is lit, and is of its nature superior to growth or decay." Buddhism asks, what is that self which perceives the actions of the five roots of mind, touch, smell, taste, sight and hearing ? Is it the "I" the soul ? In reality it is, but not in thought. For the thing and its quality are different in our thought and not in reality. Heat is different from fire in thought, but can the one be removed from the other ? Man consists of various elements (skandhas) material form, sensation thought, dispositions, and understanding. The

EGO, "I AM"

is not an entity behind the elements, but originates by their co-operation. There is no separate ego-soul outside or behind the thought of man. It is a mistaken search that for Atma. Where is the evidence of an immutable ego-being migrating from body to body ? What then is individuality ? It is a combination of mental as well as material qualities which have gone on gathering with every birth in the gradual process of evolution. These previous existences are our ancestors just as much as the "I" of yesterday am the father of "I" of to-day. Turn we again to discuss our first query, does the "I" perish or endure after death ? If it perish the fruit you strive for will perish too, and at some time there will be no hereafter. If it endure, then in the midst of all life and death, there is but one identity unborn and undying and perfect not to be perfected by deeds—karma, which condition the fate of your present existence. Where would then be the necessity of moral aims and salvation the "I" being the lord and master ? Here is evidently

AN INEXPLICABLE PUZZLE.

This riddle is thus solved. Sensation is born from the contact of the senses meeting the object. The result of it is recollection. The sun's rays radiating through a burning glass ignite cotton, and fire appears. So through the knowledge born of sense and object is begotten "self" Does not the shoot spring from the seed ? Are the two one ? And yet are they different ? To see things as they are is to be comforted. What seemed a serpent turns out to be a rope and your trembling ceases. It seems thus everything is included in a continual interaction of cause and effect. From the unimaginable atom of science to the suns and worlds rolling in space Law reigns supreme. It is but one system, one economy carried out in different grades, all mutually inter dependent. No arbitrary condition can exist even for a moment for that would mean setting the Law at nought. Every condition of life therefore is bound up in an orderly and harmonious sequence, and the secret and cause of every condition is contained within itself. If so.

WHO IS IT THAT SHAPES OUR LIVES !

Is it a personal creator ? To what end is virtue then to be practised with silent submission to the maker's power ? Sin and sorrow and adversity can have no plan in the economy of the world, good and evil deeds being due to Him. If there were another cause beside Him, would He be the Self-Existent One ? Say it is the Absolute the Parabrahm or the All-nothing. It cannot be a cause and has therefore not created us. If it pervade us, it certainly does not make us. Were "Self" the maker, why did he not make things pleasing ? Why should he have raised sorrow as a spectre for ever shadowing the footsteps of joy ? If there is no maker is our fate such as it is ? All endeavour to be good and better and best must then mean nothing. What a number of misgivings and crooked questions to make us look helplessly on "the grand Perhaps !" But in the midst of all this gloom there stands inscribed in flaming letters :—

"Plain is the law of deeds. "Yet deep, it makes us pause ; "The harvest's like the seeds," Results are like their cause, "Apply thy will "To noble use,

"Good deeds bring forth no ill
"Bad deeds no good produce."

Are not all the great scriptures of humanity based on this supreme law "whatsoever a man sows that shall be also reap ?" Can the stark sceptic controvert it ? All things are looked together in a scheme of universal good so that

"WHITE RULES UNCHECKED ALONG THE LINE."

Cannot a mighty fabric of religious and moral training be built up on this eternal verity, to be imparted alike to youths and maiden of all creeds in schools and colleges, and over which there has been so much divergence of opinion ? George Eliot teaches us the law of the conservation of energy on the moral and spiritual planes of nature when she says :

"Our deeds still travel with us from afar
And what we have been makes us what we are."

A full appreciation of this important truth has to be brought home to every mind before it can rest content and be thankful for its little lot in life. It alone can tame the inevitable tumults of heady youth, curb the unbridled greed, the impetuous and discordant passions and dam up the rushing torrent of socialistic ideas pouring contempt on the moralist and the metaphysician, the prophet and the philosopher. This was the inspiration that presented itself often to Socrates, but under diverse aspects, inviting him ever to the same task. "O Socrate, componi e coltiva musica"—Study and cultivate music O Socrates. The moral of it is that each individual should apply himself to finding in the course of his life a series of musics which however varied depend on a single dominant motive, and carry the impress of a single style. Let teachers train, as did this venerable elder, the intellectual insight to penetrate through the vari-colour of events into the actual presence of the incandescent white, and unrest will be laid.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Lieut.-Col. E. E. Norris from the 110th Battery, Newbridge, is posted to the 46th Brigade, R.F.A., Lahore, on promotion and has embarked for India.

Col. Livingston, the Black Watch, and Captain Farley, North Staffordshire Regiment, are permitted to retire.

Captain Marshall, 74th Battery, Barrackpore, is transferred to No. 5 Ammunition Column, Dessa.

Lieut.-Col. Gordon, 16th Lancers, is appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

Captain Tyrell, 24th Punjabis, rejoins his Regiment from the 4th Battalion, King's African Rifles, next May.

Major-General Woon has taken over command of the Secunderabad Division in relief of Sir James Wolfe-Murray.

STREET LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers might be aware that about two years back the Corporation resolved to have all the streets and roads in the city lit up all night long throughout the year, disregarding and notwithstanding the benefit of moonlight during a certain few moonlight nights of the fair seasons only. This whole night light enhanced the lighting expenses by about Rs. 50,000 a year, and was considered by the then Commission as unnecessary and wasteful. I presume that the present Commissioner also is of the same opinion. An attempt was made a few months ago and is revived now to save that amount by reverting to the old well-organised arrangement, or something like it, of lighting the streets. It was unsuccessful mainly because, I think, of the misapprehension as to the then existing arrangement and also because of a sort of tenacity and pride of keeping an upper hand in the matter. Outsiders also might appear to have been led away and to be labouring under misapprehension in regard to this matter of short hours of lighting and of thereby preventing a positive waste of public money. The misapprehension seem to be that on account of such prevention of waste of money there would be much less of street lighting than necessary or useful. There is meant to be nothing of the sort. Those that speak of the matter might have done well in looking up a little carefully the arrangement as mentioned in the schedules 3 and 4 appended to the agreement with the Gas Company No 3 is as follows :—

	Whole Month Lamps. Light	Extinguish		Hours of Lighting and Extinguishing Lamps. B. T. Light	Extinguish
	p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
Jan ...	6 00	5 45	July ..	6 55	4 40
Feb ...	6 15	5 40	Aug ...	6 45	4 50
Mar ..	6 20	5 20	Sept...	6 25	4 55
April..	6 35	4 55	Oct ...	5 55	5 00
May ...	6 45	4 35	Nov ...	5 45	5 10
June...	6 55	4 30	Dec ...	5 40	5 25

Schedule No. 4 runs thus :—

	Part month Lamps.	Hours of Lighting and Extinguishing B. T.	Extinguishing. B. T.
In all other months except June July Aug. and Sept.	Five nights before full noon ...	nil	nil
	Nights of full noon	nil	nil
	Nights next after full noon ...		
	Night following...		
	Night following...	Same as whole month lamps	9 p m.
	Night following...		10 p.m.
	Night following...		10 p.m.
	All other nights of the month in June, July, Aug. and Sept ...		11 p.m. Midnight Same as whole month lamps.

From this it is clear that there is no question of having anything like short hours of lighting during the four monsoon months (June, July, Aug. and Sept.). The question appertains to the remaining eight months of fair season only. It is clear also that on the five nights after the full moon night the lamps were lit "same as whole month lamps," and extinguished at the calculated fixed time when the moon is fully shining. The only nights when there were no lights were the "five nights before full moon" and on the "full moon night." And the reason is so obvious. But notwithstanding all this elaborate fixing of time of lighting and extinguishing, there is the precaution taken of lighting all the streets that run from north to south or so run as not to have the benefit of moonlight ; while those streets only that run from west to east or so run as to have the benefit of moonlight are not lit for a certain few nights only. All this is, I think, carefully observed and done by the Engineering Department in the exercise of the Commissioner's power reserved to him in the agreement with the Gas Company, viz. "The Company shall light and extinguish such lamps as aforesaid at such hour as the Commissioner shall monthly direct . . . and in the absence of any such special direction, at the hours prescribed in the schedules 3 and 4 hereto annexed." Wherever the Commissioner finds it necessary to light lamps even during moonlight nights he does direct them to be lit in the exercise of such power. But this is not all : since monthly changes in the time of lighting and extinguishing would involve considerable difference of time the sunrise and sunset, even weekly changes are, I believe, made, according the time of sunrise and sunset to avoid inconvenience to the public. This is troubl

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The second memorandum on the wheat Crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season 1910-11 :—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under Wheat in the Territories included in this Forecast has represented some 8·4 per cent. of total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the irrigated Wheat area in British Territory has averaged 12·4 per cent. in the Presidency and 81·5 per cent. in Sind. The ratios this year are 11·9 and 55·6 per cent. respectively.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show total area under Wheat in :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States, Acres.
Presidency ...	1,118,500	459,300
Sind ...	487,200	27,200
	1,605,700	486,500
Total ...	2,092,200 acres.	

8·6 per cent. under last year's area ;
4·4 per cent. under decennial average; and
25·2 per cent. under the average of 10 years excluding famine years.

In Presidency Khandesh and Ahmednagar alone show some increase over last year's area due to favourable late rains. Elsewhere cotton and other crops, for which early rains has been favourable, occupied larger areas. Want of receipt of complete information also accounts for some decrease in south Deccan and Karnatak. In Sind wheat occupied smaller area in Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier Districts owing to lands being too wet for sowing in the former and to low inundation in the latter. Elsewhere sowings were extended under favourable inundation and good rains.

Season.—December was rainless and the fall in January light and partial and confined to south Gujarat and north Deccan only. Earlier rains were however ample and the crop throve well everywhere till end of January. But in beginning of February there were severe cold and frost which somewhat affected late sown crop in north Gujarat and north and east Deccan. In other parts of Gujarat and Deccan and in Karnatak it is so far doing well. In north Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and Baroda the dry crop is estimated to yield between 50 to 75 per cent. of the normal and the wet one between 65 to 100 per cent. Elsewhere in Gujarat the yield ranges between 85 to 115 per cent. normal. Wet crop throughout Deccan and Karnatak and dry crop in Khandesh, west Deccan and Karnatak are estimated to yield from 85 to 125 per cent. of normal. In east Deccan the dry crop is poorer with 30 to 60 per cent. of normal yield. The early crop is being harvested in places. The late sown crop as well as that helped by irrigation are not yet ready. In Sind frost has affected the crop in Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere it is doing well and is estimated to yield two-thirds of the normal. The crop is still-young.

BOMBAY LINSEED.

The second memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season 1910-11. :—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the areas under Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the British Territories included in this Forecast represent some 8 and 1·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India. (Estimates up to 20th February.

Area.—Latest reports show total area under these Oilseed in :—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ...	137,400	78,500
Native States ...	11,200	71,830
Total ...	148,600	150,300

3 per cent. over last year's area ; 4 per cent. below last year's area ;
33 per cent. below decennial average. 25 per cent. over decennial average.

Linseed.—Crop grown principally in Deccan and Karnatak where area extended under stimulus of favourable late rains except in places where preference given to cotton or wheat. Non-receipt of complete information also accounts for some decrease in south Deccan. Crop doing fairly well except in parts of east Deccan, where slightly injured by cold. Harvest has commenced in places. It is estimated to yield between 80 to 100 per cent. of normal in north Deccan and Karnatak ; elsewhere between 50 to 60 per cent.

Rapeseed.—Area restricted in Gujarat owing to preference given to cotton. In Sind favourable inundation and good rainfall extended area except in Upper Sind Frontier where it decreased owing to deficient water-supply. Crop damaged by frost in north Gujarat. In Sind it is doing fairly well.

THE WEATHER

[TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 7.

...moving eastwards ... In India the ...me rainfall in ...reme south ... The chief ... inches ; ...thes. ...n in Baluchistan ...

...T FOR ... hours ...

... in the ...nidity is in ...at Multan. ...htly clouded ...r elsewhere. ...re are equal ...

...lear in lower ...ed elsewhere. ...l. Temperature ...

...al India West.— ...sture in the air is ...t parts of Kathiawar ...w the average ... in slight defect ...

...rs clear. Humidity ...perature is normal. ...r in the north ...ly clouded in the ...the air and temperature ...e average. ...derabad.—Skies are ... Hyderabad and ... elsewhere. Temperature ... defect at Poona ...

...urbed in Persia; ...d has increased ...e has been dry ...

... occur in the ...

BAROMETER READING.

...ading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th March, was 29.891 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these ...ven in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF POETRY AT OXFORD.

The Chair of Poetry at Oxford, for which three bards contended, was founded about two centuries ago by Dr. Henry Birkhead, a High Church barrister, who had been elected Fellow of All Souls through the influence of Laud. He left lands in Durham for the endowment, but the property was foolishly sold with the result that this professorship—which can be held for not more than ten years and not twice successively by men from the same college—is now one of the poorest in the University. Among former Professors have been Keble, Milman, and Matthew Arnold.

OXFORD'S NEW PROFESSOR OF POETRY.

Dr. T. W. Warren, who beat Canon Beeching by a narrow majority in the contest for the Chair of Poetry at Oxford is a Bristol man by birth and a Balliol man by education. He has been President of Magdalen for over thirty-five years, and his sturdy figure is one of the most familiar in the Oxford of to-day. Last year, Dr. Warren completed a tenure of the office of Vice-Chancellor, which had been renewed for five successive years, and had been distinguished by an infinite amount of detailed work, not a little of it in connexion with the elaborate reform scheme which is being slowly put into the execution. Dr. Warren is the author of two volumes of poetry, of which the last was published during his Vice-Chancellorship, and some critical essays, of which the most noteworthy, perhaps, are his studies on Virgil and Tennyson.

AGES IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Born in 1864, M. Henri de Regnier, the Symbolist poet and novelist, one of the new French Academicians, is among the youngest members of the Academy. The youngest of all is still M. Rostand, who is four years M. de Regnier's junior, and had the rare distinction of being elected an Academician when he was only thirty-four. The doyen of the Academy is Napoleon's old War Minister, M. Emile Ollivier, who is eighty-five, and still actively writing. M. Mezieres is eighty-four and M. de Freycinet, a former French Premier, eighty, M. Thureau-Dangin, the historian, is seventy four, the Comte de Mun seventy, and M. Jules Claretie, the director of the Comedie Francaise, seventy-one. M. Anatole France is sixty-six, Pierre Loti five years younger, and M. Paul Bourget fifty-eight.

GODIVA AGAIN.

Coventry never celebrates an important public event in local history without laying the legendary history of Lady Godiva under tribute, and in spite of the remembrance of past troubles over certain ethical aspects of the old show, it was decided that "the Lady" shall ride again next June, in celebration of the Coronation of his Majesty King George V. There is the suggestion that the fair heroine should this time, be attired as a Saxon Countess, and it is hoped Canon Masterman's proposal will be acted upon. While it is hardly to be expected that Conventry's piece de resistance will attract so many people to the city on June 22, as it did in 1907, because all other towns will then be engaged in their own celebrations, yet this procession has never failed to draw thousands of visitors from neighbouring towns.

ANOTHER LINK WITH SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ingles, Selkirk, who in mail week completed her ninety-fifth year, had in her youth many conversations with Sir Walter Scott. When she was a small girl she became servant to one of the gardeners on the Abbotsford estate. On many occasions she saw the Wizard in her mistress's house. Mrs. Ingles recalls that he used to like to come in, sit down, and have long conversations. On these occasions he took notice of the little maid, and often gave her an encouraging word. Some years after she had left Abbotsford, Mrs. Ingles recalls that Sir Walter was hooted through the streets of Selkirk on account of political unpopularity.

HEALTH IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The death-rate among the white settlers in Southern Rhodesia, apart from infantile mortality, is, according to a writer in the "United Empire," very moderate, malaria and "blackwater fever" being the principal factors, and varying strangely between one year and another. The Government is steadily adding to the strength of its medical staff, and new hospitals and nursing homes are being equipped whenever found necessary. The crusade against mosquitoes is unrelaxing, and every effort is made by the wide distribution of leaflets to educate the public so that they may adopt simple protective measures for themselves. Settlers are gradually realising the vital importance of these.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Sleeping sickness has, fortunately, not yet invaded the territory, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the march of science will arrest the progress and limit the area of this dread disease in tropical Africa. The arrival of sleeping sickness in the Transvaal would absolutely paralyse the Rand gold-mining industry. Hitherto it has been the vogue to attribute the disease to the presence of one particular variety of the tsetse fly (Glossina palpalis), but both natives and Europeans have recently been attacked who had not been even in the neighbourhood of the "fly belt." Suspicion now falls on the Glossina morsitans, and even on the rare Glossina fusca. It also seems possible that the Congo maggot, or some other unknown insect, may be able to spread infection far to the south.

MALARIA.

In regard to ordinary malaria the prevailing idea that in Southern Rhodesia the inhabitants below the 4,000-feet level are necessarily exposed to its ravages is, the same writer says, believed to be incorrect. The first settlers in lower altitudes undoubtedly felt the full effect of the scourge, but their children, who are acclimatised, are comparatively immune and with the march of science and improvement in the conditions of life and due precautions there seems no reason why children should not have all the necessary physical vigour to enable them to develop the country. In the opinion of competent medical men, Southern Rhodesia, we are told, will soon be as healthy for a white population as any other part of South Africa.

THE LARGEST VESSEL.

The Cunard Steamship Company have, it is said, chosen the name "Aquitania" for their new turbine steamer, which Messrs. John Brown and Co. are to build on the Clyde. Most of the new Cunarders have been named after the provinces of the Roman Empire on or near the Mediterranean. Active preparations are being made at Clydebank with a view to beginning in earnest the construction of the new liner, which when completed, will be the largest vessel in the world.

THE RISE OF THE ROTHSCHILD

The Death of Baron Albert von Rothschild, head of the Vienna banking house, reminds us that just a century and a half have gone since Meyer Amschel Rotschild, founder of the family fortunes turned his back on the unsavoury "Judengasse," in a Frankfort slum in which he had been cradled, and tramped to Hanover in quest of fortune. When, fifty years later, he lay dying—a millionaire and the financial Dictator of Europe—he summoned his five sons to his bedside and, with much good counsel, urged on them that they should conduct the great business he had built up in partnership, trusting each other and working in harmony for the expansion of the family fortunes. Of the five sons, Anselm remained at Frankfort, Solomon made his headquarters at Vienna, Nathan in England, Charles at Naples, and James at Paris. In 1815, the Emperor Francis of Austria ennobled all the five brothers in recognition of their great financial services ; seven years later each of them was made a Baron. Their wealth grew by leaps and bounds ; they were the bankers of Europe and the arbiters of national destinies.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CORONATION FLOWERS.

"The Coronation flower," said a West-end expert "what should it be, but the English rose? What occasion could be more fitting than a June Coronation to use the national emblem in wreaths and in masses and in single rosebuds? For nothing," he went on, "is more beautiful than a single rosebud laid on a shining leaf, and there are many gentlemen who would rather wear a buttonhole of this simple, but distinguished, flower, than an orchid of the finest species." "At the actual Coronation ceremony ladies do not wear flowers. Such sumptuous dresses, such decoration, and the blaze of jewels call for no addition in the way of floral sprays. Bouquets would be highly inconvenient, for on an occasion of this nature a fan is nearly always necessary. Flowers will, however, by spread everywhere, and it is probable that metaphorically speaking, our King and Queen will be crowned amidst bowers of roses. Coronation dances, dinners reception, as well as Court presentations, will all afford an occasion for magnificent displays of the flower. In the month of roses the English bloom will be at its best, and its cultivation throughout the flower-growing districts has increased many fold since last Coronation. On that occasion, even though the event took place in the month of August, it was celebrated midst masses of roses. Marguerites, hydrangeas, and Malmaison carnations were the alternative flowers of the season. I fancy the lavender, or rather violet-tinted hydrangeas were sometimes used as the Scottish colour writes a Home correspondent, for it resembles the thistle, and the Irish shamrock was profusely introduced as greenery. Queen Alexandra often wore a corsage bouquet, and though it was freely stated that her favourite flower was the lily of the valley, she frequently chose Malmaisons, and Society ladies adopted them in all theis exquisite rose tints."

GROWING LOVE OF FLOWERS.

"The Coronation flower?" repeated another expert, as she busily twined violets into posies ; why, it is a trifle early to state definitely, but it seems natural that the rose should be the emblem of the year. Just look at the roses we have, even in the beginning of February. Don's you think that when the June rose blows there will be wreaths and posies and festoons for every possible occasion? Since last Coronation the popularity of flowers for personal wear and for decoration has developed enormously in London. There is never a slack season for flowers : they are always in request. I really think we have ceased to limit ourselves to any special season's flower. "Rumour tells us that it is to be a season of the gayest colour. It could not be more gay than last Coronation, nor could there be a greater mingling of colours. Indeed, I should say that ladies will select their flowers according to their own taste, and with as much individuality as possible. Certain ladies will, of course, use the badges of their houses. Last Coronation, for instance, I remember that the Duchess of Sutherland had the badge of her family—the broom—woven into the rich brocade of her gown. Roses, thistles, shamrocks, leeks, paeonies, tulips, marguerites, were lavishly wrought into the brocades worn. When you realise that the dresses themselves are of wonderful richness, with gold and silver tissue as well as colour introduced into them, you can suppose that flowers will not be worn on the ceremony. King Edward and Queen Alexandra passed through festoons of roses, and I can recall the fact that at most of the society functions roses, carnations, hydrangeas, and clematis were freely introduced."

THE ROSE IN MANY FORMS.

"This year's variety in roses suggests an immense vogue for them," was the opinion emphatically stated elsewhere. "There are the King Edward roses, the Tudors, the rambling varieties, the Dorothy Perkins, in such ever-increasing favour, and many more. The Hiawatha is a lovely rose, and one of the latest to spring into immense popularity is the "Rose of a thousand fair women," a flower that lends itself especially well to bouquets, immense baskets filled with roses in the form of trellis-work, and also to actual trellis-work, as well as the baskets and other pendant ornaments in regular use for functions. "Many ladies like hydrangeas on account of the lovely shades of lavender-blue and rose we can provide, as well as the snowy-white. Dwarf polyanthus roses are new and then we have lilies, which are much used for debutantes' bouquets, as well as for their dances. Marguerites are liked for table decoration, and for that purpose sweet peas will find much appreciation, as well as for shower bouquets."

A FORTENT IN MILLINERY.

A milliner smilingly touched the latest hat. It was a high-crowned, fine black straw, with a bunch of roses at the left side standing so high that it formed a panache. If you find the February hat laden with roses," she said, "you may safely predict that it is the flower of the season. The English rose will be the Coronation emblem and I fancy that the thousands of roses made by skilled fingers for millinery purposes, as well as for decorative festoons, will surpass anything we have yet seen. They will provide work for scores of English people. Roses are not only in hats, but bunches of them finish some of the new sashes, wreaths of tiny metallic roses are on the decolletages of some of the latest models of frocks, and I dare say you have seen the little theatre cap that is made of silver or gold net set on a band of roses ; Evening dancing slippers are made of satin rosebuds. Hats during the last Coronation season were massed with flowers, all kinds and colours were pressed into service. So far as one can judge this comming June will vie with August of 1902. Many of the new ribbons are brocaded with roses everyone knows the part these flowers play in lace patterns, and as there are so many colours and styles in this English emblem, no one need be at a loss."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks,	Deaths,	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	6	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	6	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	15
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	19
Harbour.....	1	0	1
Hospital	0	1	9
Total.....	25	23	132
This day last year	20	22	116

Dr. Cook the explorer made his debut at a New York music-hall in mail week. His "act" consists in explaining pictures of the Polar regions and scenes in Esquimaux life, projected by the cinematograph.

Better be sure than sorry.

Mothers can only be *sure* of absolute freshness and cleanliness by having cakes and pastry made at home.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

"THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MORALIST."

A correspondent touches on a very interesting theme in asking for information concerning a volume he has acquired called "The Œconomy of Human Life." This little book was published towards the end of 1750 (although dated 1751), and describes itself as a "system of morality." It deals with many of the topics dear to the eighteenth-century moralist in a semi-Scriptural style, which may be illustrated by this extract relating to filial piety:—"Go to the Desart, my son observe the young Stork of the Wilderness, let him speak to thy heart; he beareth on his wings his aged sire, he lodgeth him in safety, and supplyeth him with food. The piety of a child is sweeter than the incense of Persia offered to the sun; yea, more delicious than odours wafted from a field of Arabian spices by the western gales." In keeping with the Orientalism of the style in the account of the origin of the book as told in the introduction. There we read the "one of the Hanlins, or doctors of the first order," who had been sent by the Emperor of China to examine the manuscripts preserved in the Temple archives of the Grand Lama of Tibet had returned with a little work written by some ancient unknown Brahmin, which on being translated into Chinese had created a sensation throughout the Celestial Empire. It is now translated from the Chinese into English under the title "The Œconomy of Human Life." The heavenly origin of moral wisdom is symbolised in the frontispiece where a Brahmin, gowned and sandalled, reaches up his hand to receive from another hand thrust through the clouds the manuscript of his precious work.

ASCRIBED TO LORD CHESTERFIELD.

This introduction is perhaps the best bit of writing in the book but of course it is a mystification. Ever since the days of the "Lettres Persanes" such mystifications had been practised in literature, and from the first publication of the "Œconomy" its authorship was ascribed to Lord Chesterfield. The only other name mentioned in the same connection is that of Robert Dodsley. Against Dodsley's authorship however, may be urged the fact that he did not have the same reason for anonymity as Chesterfield, who preferred to be thought of rather as an accomplished courtier than as a man of Brahminical wisdom. Further, Dodsley would naturally have published through his own office at Tully's Head rather than with Mrs. Cooper at the "Globe, Paternoster Row." Finally, though the work is no great achievement for a writer with Chesterfield's fine sense of style, it is rather above the reach of Dodsley's powers. On the other hand, the evidence on behalf of Chesterfield is both internal and external. The internal is summed up by a writer thus:—"The morals and reflections are obviously the same as Chesterfield inculcated in his writings, while the maxims are similar and at times identical with the rules upon which the philosophic Earl regulated his conduct throughout life." The external evidence, similarly is summed up by another writer:—"As regards the author of the first part (as distinguished from a forged second part, with which we have nothing to do), there is "prima facie" evidence that it could not have been written by any other person than Lord Chesterfield, for Lord Chesterfield, by his silence, tacitly admitted the fact, and contented himself with getting that portion of the work out of the hands of the literary pirates and authenticating it by a paragraph in the newspapers." Probably this is as much information as our correspondent wisher, but if he would like to see the audacities to which the popularity of the "Œconomy" provoked the book pirates of the day he will find information on page 318 of the tenth volume of the first series of "Notes and Queries."

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

The contention of Sir Frank Newnes at Edinburgh that the influence of the press as a moulder of public opinion had gone down in this country is undoubtedly true, and perhaps one of the reasons is that most people nowadays read two, three, or even more newspapers. So long as a person reads only one it must influence his opinions. Even though its attitude towards events is different from his own, yet the presentation week in and week out of the same set of principles applied to every variety of circumstance and occasion cannot but modify a reader's thought as much to-day, as ever it did. When, however, he adopts the comparative method of study in newspapers he has experiences which lead him to doubt whether final wisdom is in possession of any one of them. If in his favourite daily he finds a position maintained with a force of conviction and an array of arguments which seem to demonstrate it, and then, turning to another, finds the opposite position maintained with equal power, he is apt to fall into the belief that, in spite of our democratic Constitution, ultimate truth in politics is not within reach of the average man. Indeed, it may be said that newsrooms, which have done so much to popularise the reading of newspapers, have done more than anything else to weaken their influence upon their readers. Sir Frank Newnes, however, is less convincing when he adduces as another reason for this decay the fact that readers nowadays read the facts with which their paper furnishes them and form opinions for themselves. That is not how the saw works. The first thing a reader does who has formed an opinion for himself on matter served up to him by his journal is to turn to that part of it which enables him to lay his private conclusions side by side with those of an expert for purposes of comparison. He therefore continues to be moulded. The real reason is that so many readers of newspapers share in that decay of interest in ideas to which allusion was made last week. They have no opinions of their own. They do not wish to have them. When they read a newspaper what they are in search of is not ideas or arguments, they are in search of news, and of news served up in as interesting a form as possible.

IS SHAKESPEARE APPRECIATED?

Mr. Benson and his company have been touring in some of the larger northern towns, and a journalist the other day contrasted the largeness of the attendance at "The Pied Piper" with the smallness of that at "Julius Cæsar." Now "The Pied Piper" is a pretty play. It is not so rich as "Peter Pan," but it is as good as "Pinkie and the Fairies," and the audience, accordingly, was large and appreciative. But "Julius Cæsar" is a pretty play too. It is not one of the four great tragedies, but it is one of the best of the histories, and it is not so often produced that one absents himself from it on the ground that one has seen it quite recently. Yet the intrinsic merit of this play, coupled with the prestige of the names of Shakspere and of a great Shakspearean actor, called out an audience which, even while including a body of scholars, who have privileges on such occasions, was far below the average. The fact sets one a-thinking. How far, one wonders, does the average playgoer appreciate a Shakesperean play on its own merits? One has sometimes the pleasure of reading a review of an English classic by some writer who thinks he is reviewing a new book, and the review is often valuable as giving an exact indication of how a favourite book appears to an absolutely impartial mind. Suppose one could get an equally impartial opinion of the effect of a play of Shakspere's on the mind of an average audience, how would the reputation of Shakspere fare?

DE QUINCEY'S DIARY.

A note on Crabb Robinson and his conversations with De Quincey which appears in mail week's "Notes and Queries" prompts the inquiry why in these days of the reprint we should not have a new and cheaper edition of the famous Diary. As everyone knows who has read or has even merely dipped into it, the Diary is full of good things, and for the most part about interesting people. In every way it is a book that deserves to be better known. So far as one can trace, there has been no edition since 1872, when it appears to have been reissued in two volumes, the original issue of a year or two earlier having been in three.

POET-NOVELISTS.

The announcement of a volume of verse by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle suggests that an anthology of the poems of novelists who have also been poets would be of interest. Scott and Goldsmith are the first obvious candidates for admission, though it is a question whether Dr. Johnson was sufficiently a novelist to be eligible. Thackeray, of course, might enter with a whole volume under his arm, and Dickens with scattered songs. Blackmore, Besant and Emily Brontë are other obvious applicants among the illustrious dead, and Disraeli is on no account to be overlooked; while amongst the moderns such names as those of Mr. Kipling, Mr. Belloc Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Eden Paillpotts, and Sir Arthur Quiller Couch assert undeniable claims to recognition.

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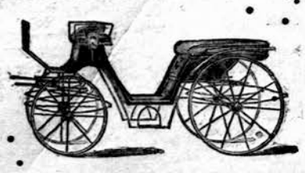

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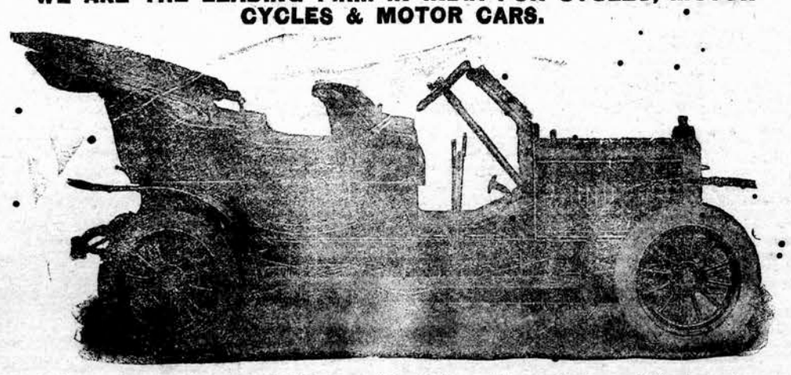

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